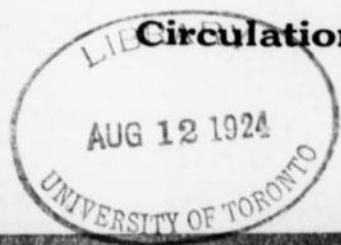


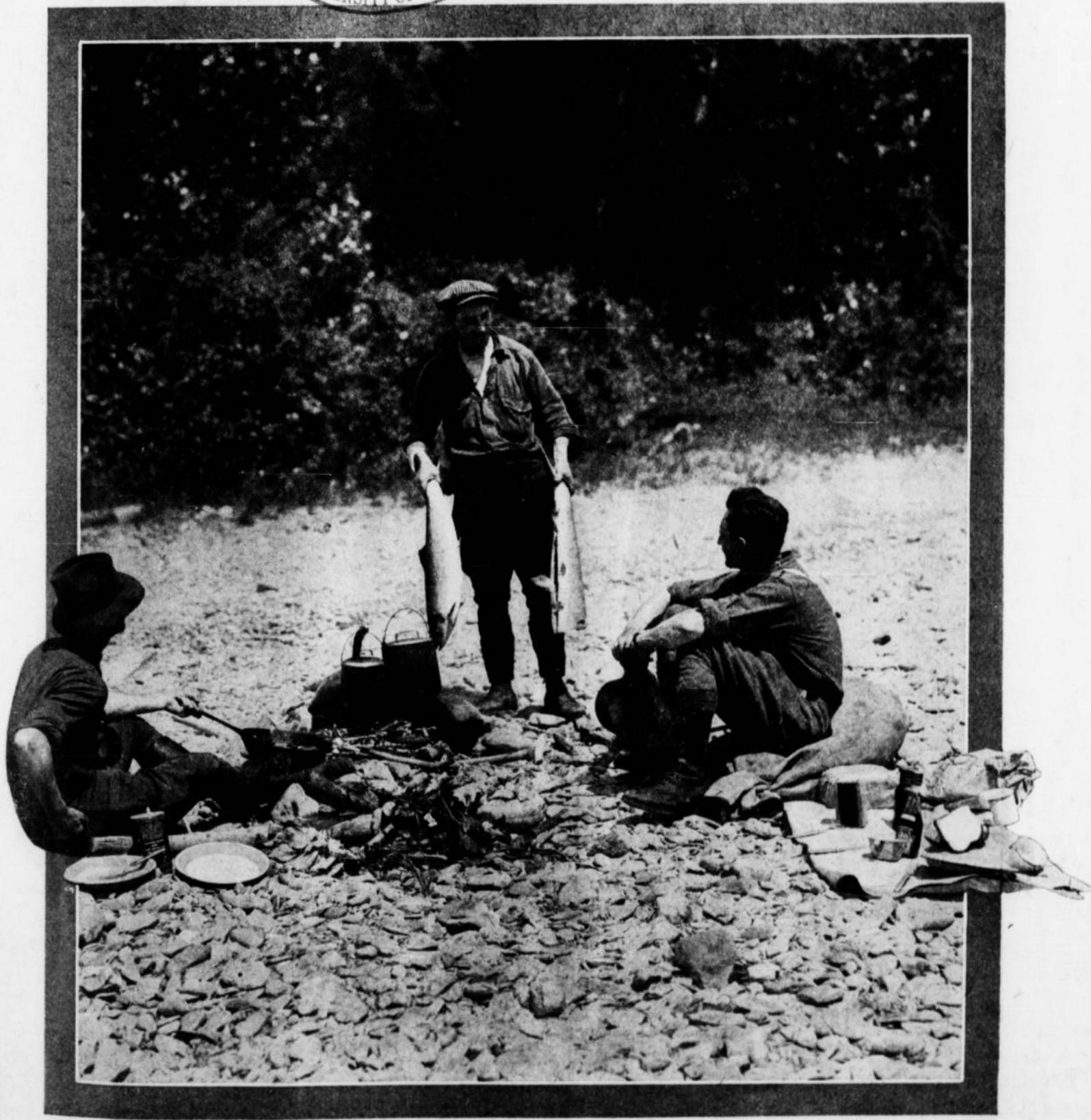
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



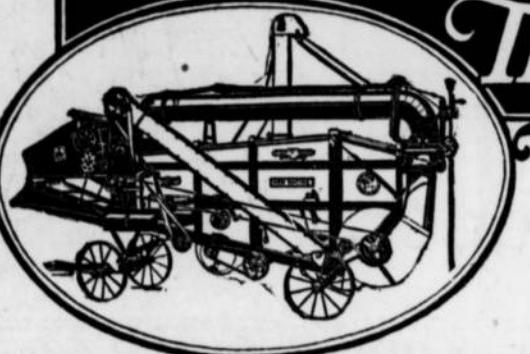
August 6, 1924



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The New Racine is backed by 30 years of experience. Strong and durable. Complete, yet simple in construction. Fully guaranteed.

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—and priced within the reach of all. The New Racine Thresher is built for every grain grower.

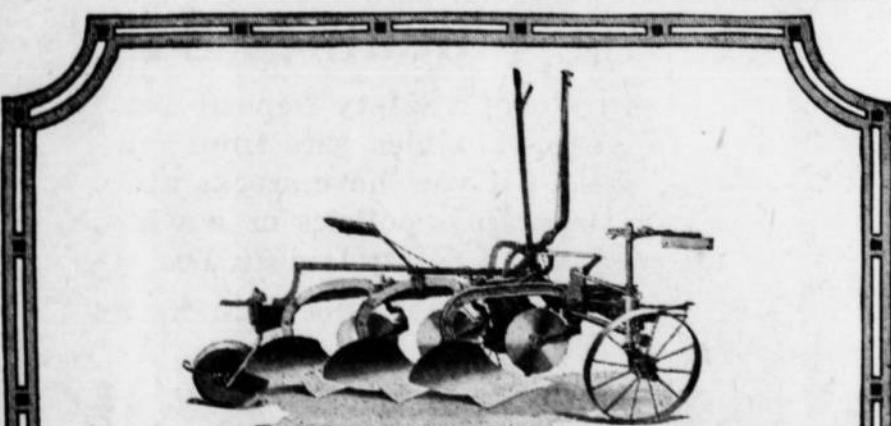
Here is an outfit that brings in bigger profits from every grain crop. Its owner is independent of big threshing crews with their disappointments and costliness. He threshes at his own convenience—gets bigger yields through clean, unhurried work—and is prepared to market his grain when prices are best.

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Two sizes—20" x 32" for two plow tractors, capacity 40-70 bu. wheat per hour. 24" x 40" for larger tractors, capacity 50-90 bu. wheat per hour. Thresh any grain or seed.

Price, freight and duty paid to Regina:
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New Racine Thresher Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Manufactured by Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.



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Size, performance, adaptability and low price are all combined in this E-B (Emerson) 2-3 Bottom Combination Horse and Tractor Plow. With one of these plows you can not only save time and labor, but do work that you will be proud of—with either horse or tractor—all for a very reasonable investment.

Many farmers are now enjoying the advantages of this power-lift plow, and you too will be more than satisfied. Changes from 3 to 2 bottoms and from tractor to horse hitch are quickly and easily made. E-B Quick-Detachable Shares can be changed in a few seconds without tools. Before you buy get our literature and price.

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Branches at Regina, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton

Mail coupon for booklet on
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Address.....

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FREE
BOOKLET



News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Harvest Labor

The importance and utility of the Harvest Labor Conferences between the Labor Department, farmers' organizations and transportation companies are being generally recognized, and it is coming to be realized that this is the most effective way of dealing with the problem.

A conference on this question met at Winnipeg, on Friday, July 25, the S.G.G.A. being represented by A. Baynton, a member of the executive, who was able to place reliable information on the help problem, gathered by the association from local correspondents, into the hands of Mr. Molloy, the Saskatchewan government representative.

It was decided, after full consideration by the conference, that 19,000 harvest hands would be required from the East, and with a view to their proper distribution, all the information possible as to crop prospects, the supply of labor required or available as the case may be, and the rapid or slow approach of harvesting operations should be submitted to the Bureaus of Labor, and through them to the railways. This year no set wage will be advertised in the East, and it was the opinion of the conference that wages for harvest should be from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day.

With regard to the movement of available help from point to point within the province not much progress was made by the conference, but, while the railways are not committed to anything at present, it is the opinion of Mr. Baynton that they will make any arrangement which appears practicable.

Local secretaries, organizers and other officials of the S.G.G.A. can be of the greatest service in this matter. All information forwarded to the Central office will be tabulated and turned over to the Bureau of Labor of the province, so that the needs of each district can be met as far as possible. The Central office will welcome information from any part of the province as to crop conditions, probable date of harvest, number of men required where crops warrant it, or number of men available where the crop has failed for help in other districts where there is a shortage of help. All information on these points will be of the greatest value and should be forwarded as soon as a reliable estimate can be obtained. This is the association's great opportunity for practical service.

Meetings in Thunder Creek

The following circular has been sent out to all local secretaries in District No. 1, by W. H. Beesley, county chairman:

"As your county organizer, I have been asked by your district director to arrange a series of meetings among the G.G. locals of Thunder Creek, during the second week in August, commencing on Monday, August 11, to Saturday, August 16.

"Addresses will be delivered by M. P. Tysdal, Moose Jaw, district director; R. M. Johnson, of Pasqua, vice-president of the association; and W. H. Beesley, county organizer. We ask your co-operation in helping to arrange this series, so that as many meetings as possible can be held in the time mentioned.

"Kindly call your committee together at once to arrange for a meeting of your local, and assist us by getting your date and reply in to me as soon as possible. As some slight changes will no doubt have to be made in arranging the series to suit all locals after we have heard from each secretary, it is imperative that we get your suggested date at the earliest possible moment in order that plenty of time may be allowed for advertising the meetings.

"Your Central executive are, this year, putting on an earnest energetic endeavor to be of real service to each

local. To do this, and to make the effort successful in every way, we need your help. Can we count on your local as one of the many who will help us in a successful effort to do something worth while, and of benefit to the farming community, of which you are a part?

"Stop and think what the association has stood for in the past; what has been accomplished by it since it was formed; what the farmers have been able to do this year by getting together, and the many things yet to be done.

"Resolve to get busy. Don't be contented to be a drifter. Let us be of real service to one another and to the district in which we live."

The Pool President

From a position in which, three years ago, he was known to comparatively few, to the presidency of the largest co-operative marketing agency ever established in any part of the world, cannot be considered as anything less than a most remarkable achievement; and yet, such is the record of A. J. McPhail. The position is one of great responsibility, and the acceptance of it is an act which marks him as being possessed of a great degree of courage.

It required no small amount of courage to take over the secretaryship of the Grain Growers' Association, and the fact that Mr. McPhail measured up to its responsibilities at a time of the greatest difficulty and discouragement, together with the efficient manner in which he carried out the duties which devolved upon him in the management of the wheat pool organization campaign, leaves no doubt whatever that he will measure up to the responsibilities of his new office, great though they are.

There is probably not a member of the G.G.A. but will regret his official severance from the association, but at the same time everyone will wish him every success in the heavy task he has assumed as president of the wheat pool.

Alberta

Coronation Convention Resolutions

At the recent convention of the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, the following resolution was carried: "In view of the fact that from present indications the crop is going to be a complete failure, it is hereby resolved that the government be asked to establish a moratorium until such time as another crop is harvested and farmers are in a position to take care of their obligations."

The convention also asked the provincial government, at such time as a considerable amount of Savings Certificates should be sold, to secure a charter and issue loans, beginning with those institutions whose loans they have already guaranteed; in the meantime, studying the whole question of credit. Other resolutions are summarized as follows:

Affirming continued loyalty and confidence in the Greenfield government, recommending that the government do not keep anyone in their service whom they believe to be antagonistic to the farmers' movement; suggesting that the number of representatives be reduced from the present number to 40 at these abouts; recommending that the expenditure on government house be reduced to \$1,200; and asking that the school ordinance be amended, so that school districts in unorganized territory may make assessments for school purposes.

Continued on Page 16

The London managers of Dr. Barnard's Homes contemplate dispatching, during the month of September, a large party of Boys and Girls for Distribution in Manitoba, and solicit application from farmers who are in a position to offer comfortable homes to these young people. Apply for particulars to E. A. STRUTHERS, Western Agent, 75 Sherman Ave. E., Winnipeg. J1462.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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VOL. XVII.

August 6, 1924

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line

Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified \$6.75 per inch

Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Greek Children Starving

*Save the Children Fund Appeals to Western Farmers—By Frank Yeigh,
National Representative of The Save the Children Fund,
London, England*

ONCE more an appeal is being made to the Western Canadian farmer to share his food supply with a great army of suffering and starving children.

This time the tragedy of famine and poverty rests upon the million or more Greek refugees, compelled to leave Turkey under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. After centuries of life in Asia Minor, these war-time victims, for such they are, find themselves helpless, homeless and hungry refugees in the present attenuated Greece, which, worn-torn and politically distraught as it is, has yet risen nobly to the occasion in her help.

If Canada were to suddenly be invaded by a multitude of refugees, adding one-fifth to our population, the condition of Greece would be realized. The need of these poor creatures, mostly women and children and old folks,



Types of Starving Greek Refugee Children
(From actual photo taken by C. L. Leese, of The Save the Children Fund).

is as pressing as it is tragic. Especially does the cry of the children reach the heart of humanity, and, as ever, England, and now the Empire, is responding to this hunger-call through The Save the Children Fund of London, England. Practically all of the Dominions are helping. Canada, one is proud to say, heads her sister Dominions, with gifts of money and foodstuffs. A strong western committee has been formed, with representatives in each of the prairie provinces, and with C. W. Rowley, as honorary treasurer, with offices at 305 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

Donations of Grain

A special harvest appeal is being made, by means of a grain campaign, to the farmers of the West, whose generosity has been proved more than once during and since the war. The response for contributions of wheat for the Russian Famine Fund of two or three years ago, was as prompt as it was generous, and it is felt that this present appeal will meet with an equally liberal response. Other parts of the Dominion are also doing their share in gifts of money and foodstuffs. The main plan is for the farmer, when marketing his crop at the elevator, to set aside as many

bushels as he may direct, to The Save the Children Fund, and the elevator managers will keep track of the donation and make coupon returns to the treasurer of the fund.

Those who prefer to render monetary aid in this great all-British humanitarian effort, may remit to Mr. Rowley, at the above address.

Practically all the Grain Growers' and Elevator Organizations, as well as Farmers' and Homemakers' Clubs and Women's Institutes, have expressed their sympathy with the campaign, and their willingness to render any assistance in their power, in distributing the appeal literature and back it up where possible. The co-operation of all who can help is asked, and copies of posters and circulars will be sent on application to the present western office of The Save the Children Fund, 305 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

The League of Nations regards The Save the Children Fund as the official administrator of all funds donated for this and similar child life-saving efforts. The administrator in Greece is a well-known Canadian, Dr. W. A. Kennedy, formerly of Kingston, Ont., who is regarded as the best living expert on Near East relief work. His fellow Canadians can, therefore, feel assured that their gifts will be wisely and economically ad-

ministered.

A cable despatch from Dr. Kennedy, just received from Athens, reads: "The situation at Salonica (where most of the refugees land from Black Sea ports) is further complicated by the continuous arrival of refugees. Exceeding hot weather is causing great distress, especially among the children."

Joint Political Appeal

A remarkable appeal has recently been made for The Save the Children Fund by the leaders of the three political parties in Great Britain, in a letter to the London Times, as follows:

"We desire to lend the weight of our personal support to the appeal of the British Relief Societies working among the refugees in Greece. The British people have always responded generously to the call of suffering when the need has been made known to them, and we would especially recommend this appeal to their sympathy and charity. Among the many weighty problems which face us today there is none more urgent than this, but we have the assurance that if the refugees in Greece can be tided over the present critical period, there is every hope that they will become not only self-support-

ing but productive members of the community and contributors therefore towards the peace and stability of Europe, to which we all look forward. We therefore ask all those who are well-disposed towards the practical Christianity of which such relief work affords a splendid example, to assist the societies now to the best of their ability.

"(Sgd.) J. RAMSAY McDONALD

"H. H. ASQUITH

"STANLEY BALDWIN."

Starving to Death

Harold Spender, the well-known British journalist, has recently returned from a tour among the refugees in Greece, and has sent in a heart-moving report of the terrible conditions there existing. He says: "The children still die in holocausts. Back in a little refugee village of Macedonia, which I visited in May, 400 children had perished of cold and starvation during last winter. They arrive in the ship often already half dead from hunger and fear. So the children die. I visited the hospital at Salonica, and I saw these mites . . . gasping out their brief lives, too late to be saved. They leave a world that has done little for them! But as I watched them die, and found that I could no longer stand a sight so pitiful, I passed out on to the verandah of the hospital. Looking

out over the azure Aegean Sea, I vowed that I would tell the English people—the kindest and most pitiful people in the world. I felt sure that they, for the love of their own beautiful children, would help to save those that are left."

Makes Autos Go 40 Miles on a Gallon of Gasoline

Sioux Falls, S.D.—The Western Specialty Company of this city, announces the perfection of an amazing device which is enabling car owners all over the country to more than double their mileage from each gallon of gasoline used, and at the same time remove every particle of carbon from their motors. When the device is attached automobiles have made over 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline—increased their power and pep tremendously and eliminated all spark plug difficulties.

This inexpensive little device is entirely automatic and self-regulating and can be easily attached by anyone in a few minutes without tapping or drilling.

The management of the company states that in order to introduce this startling new invention they are willing to send a sample at their own risk to one car owner in each town who can show it to neighbors and handle the big volume of business which will be built up wherever it is shown.

Just send your name and address to the Western Specialty Company, 709 Lacota Bldg., Sioux Falls, S.D., and get their free sample offer.

Keeping Valuables Safely

The purpose of a Safety Deposit Box is to keep valuables safe from fire and theft. If you have stocks and bonds, insurance policies or a will, keep them in a Safety Deposit Box.

You can rent one at this Bank for a small sum.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

190 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

You Can Have This Hand-Wrought Knife

**It Makes Friends Wherever It Goes**

The "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife is made in the old-fashioned way—it is hand-wrought, not stamped out—it is made to take a keen edge and hold it. Made of tool steel, oven tempered, set firmly into a beechwood handle, with two tubular brass rivets. We've had no complaints on this knife from the many subscribers to whom it has been sent.

Free With Your Own Subscription For Three Years

Send us your own subscription at our regular rates of \$2.00 for 3 years, or \$3.00 for 5 years, and we'll send you the "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife, free and postpaid. With a one-year subscription at \$1.00 send 50c extra—\$1.50 in all.

AGENTS—Send us anyone's subscription (new or renewal—not your own) at \$1.00 for 1 year, \$2.00 for 3 years, or \$3.00 for 5 years, and you get the "Village Blacksmith" butcher knife, free.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



"Tom, here's a real light—

—you ought to get one. It's the COLEMAN QUICK-LITE. The handiest, best all-round lantern I ever used. Look at the light it gives—300 candle-power strong! That's more light than you get from 20 old-style oil lanterns. Doesn't cost much to use, either. And it's right on the job all the time."

Use It Everywhere!

Just the light for night chores around the barn, feed lot, dairy and orchard; for night hauling, harvesting, ditching, road grading — any place, any time.

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"The Light of a Thousand Uses"



Organized Wheat and Meat Buying

The British Labor Party's Proposal for State Controlled Purchase of All Imports of Wheat and Meat through Contracts with Producers' Organizations

THE proposal of the British Labor Party for a state-created, wheat-buying monopoly for Great Britain, referred to editorially in The Guide last week, has been the subject of many press despatches during the last few weeks, and in order that it may be clearly understood by the farmers of Western Canada, the proposal, as it is given in A Socialist Policy for Agriculture, prepared by the Independent Labor Party Agriculture Committee, and published by the I.L.P., is here reproduced:

A State Monopoly

"It is clear that for a country which derives half its food and four-fifths of its wheat from overseas, the control of commerce and prices must begin with the control of imports. We propose, then, as the first step in the formulation of a Labor policy for agriculture, the socialization of the wholesale trade in the chief imported foods. We would begin with wheat and meat, and adapt to permanent use the experience and the methods of the ministry of food during the war.

"The method would be to set up a chartered board of supply. It must not be subject to the hampering bureaucratic trammels of a government department in its daily routine. It should be as free to manage the details of its own trading operations as a private concern would be. On the other hand, the broad outline of its policy, its estimates and the calculations upon which they are based must be submitted for approval to the ministry of agriculture, which would be answerable to parliament. Its directors, removed entirely from private business, would be chosen largely for their knowledge of the trade. It would be entrusted with a monopoly of the importation of wheat, wheat flour and meat. It must control absolutely, not only the importation but the cold storage of meat. It might, if it saw fit, at first employ some existing firms of importers on a commission basis, but direct dealing is much to be preferred. It would aim at long-term contracts, with large groups of producers abroad and in the dominions.

Stabilization of Prices

"Apart from the immense economy which would follow from operations on so great a scale from the elimination of the speculator, and from the checking of combines, the main object would be to stabilize prices. It is the universal experience that fluctuating prices benefit only the speculator and the dealer. The farmer secures only a part of the gain from high prices, but he suffers to the full extent when they fall. The miller, facing the certainty of fluctuations, is apt to base his reckoning of the price at which he will sell on the price which he may have to pay at the peak of the curve. The consumer notoriously continues for long periods, even in a slump, to pay for his bread at a price which was reasonable only at the height of the boom.

"In the case of wheat, these fluctuations are of two kinds. There are, first, those which may be noted between the average annual prices over series of years. These are seldom very violent in normal periods, if we exclude from our survey the war period and the years immediately following it, when the chief forces at work were monetary inflation and deflation. Secondly, there are seasonal fluctuations, which cause prices to vary very considerably from month to month . . ."

"To suppress these fluctuations would be an immense general advantage. Agriculture, always a gamble with the weather, would cease to be also a gamble with the market. The farmer, reckoning on a steady price for a considerable time ahead, would plan his system of farming with more security, and, relieved from commercial anxieties, could devote the whole of his attention to his proper function of production . . ."

"The method which the board would follow in the case of wheat would be:

(1) to make the closest possible estimate, based on world statistics, of the probable world output for three, or, if possible, five years ahead; (2) on these figures to estimate the average world price for three or five years ahead; (3) on this basis to fix the price at which it will, throughout these three or five years, sell the various grades of imported wheat to millers.

"It would build up reserves of wheat, when it could buy advantageously, which it would either keep at call abroad or store in this country.

"The amount of overseas wheat which it would release each year to millers would be the quantity necessary to make up the deficiency in the British harvest, which is at present only a fifth of our total supply.

"The price of British wheat would adjust itself automatically according to quality, in conformity with the price at which the board would sell overseas wheat to the millers. It has often been suggested that the proportion of British to overseas wheat used in the making of bread should be fixed by statute. The regulation of imports would have this effect in proportion as the British farmer was able to maintain or increase his output.

Benefits to Consumer

"Two considerations would govern the fixing of the board's selling price. It could not fall below a conservative estimate of the average world price. Nor must it involve any loss to the consumer of bread. Between these two limiting figures there would be a margin, possibly a wide margin. The allocation of this margin between consumer and producer would depend on the circumstances of the period with which the board was dealing—the level of wages on the one hand, the prospects of agriculture on the other. At present and for some years to come, the industry of agriculture has undoubtedly the first claim.

"The price fixed will not involve a dearer loaf, except as now when world prices rise substantially and for a considerable period. On the other hand, a cheapening of the loaf will come, not from the price paid to the farmer, but from a reduction of the costs and profits involved in the processes between farmer and consumer. With the stabilization of wheat, and therefore of flour prices, the price of the loaf would be automatically standardized for a considerable period. Costings could be accurately established, and the mere publication would have considerable effect. In case publication is insufficient, larger powers should be available for dealing with the situation.

"The operations of the board must, of course, be guaranteed by the state. As world prices rose and fell from year to year it would alternately make a loss or a profit. In proportion as it extended its long-term contracts and built up a reserve, the risks would diminish. On the average it should by the mere magnitude of its operations, make a profit, which should be used, we suggest, for the development of agriculture and for rural housing and education.

The Risks in the Scheme

"Objections to the scheme commonly dwell on the risks which it entails, and on the difficulty of estimating harvests in advance. Statistics may show what area will be sown with wheat, but they would not enable the board to foretell the failure of the Indian monsoon, a famine on the Volga, or a serious shortage in the American crop. These objections are more serious on paper than in practice, since deficiencies which affect one source are rarely repeated elsewhere. The board might at the start protect itself by fixing, instead of one invariable price at which it would sell, limits of an upper and lower price within which it would sell. If it were at the start to fix only a price for one year it would still effect the immense gain of ironing out the seasonal fluctuations. Those who dwell on the admitted risk of loss in

some years generally omit to reckon on the equal probability of profit in other years. There is, however, another answer to these objections. Suppose the worst conceivable case: a general failure of the world's harvest, which would, under a system of free imports, result in a great increase in the price of bread. Is there in that case no national loss? The difference is that under unregulated imports it falls most heavily on the poor. Under our scheme the loss, if it were so heavy that the profits of previous years would not meet it, might fall on the exchequer. In other words, it would be borne by the taxpayers in proportion to their ability to pay. Equity is all for our method.

A Measure of Defence

"Apart from the advantage of steady prices, this scheme seems to us, in view of the probable development of the wheat trade, a necessary measure of defence. Concentration is proceeding so rapidly that the handling of the world's crop is now almost entirely in the hands of not more than seven or eight international firms. Farmers, moreover, in the United States are agitating, with every prospect of early success, for the creation of a wheat pool to control export in the producers' interest. The Canadian farmers are rapidly moving in the same direction, and the same tendency is observable in Australia. The Russian crop, which is now coming again into the world market, is under the control of a single exporting organization representing the government and the peasant co-operative producers. If we delay action we may find ourselves, as consumers, confronted within a few years with three or four big combinations of producers. All of these would desire a stable price. Plainly, in dealing with them, a single-buying organization offers the only prospect of defence. The British Board of Supply would be by far the largest buyer in the world, and could exert a formidable bargaining power. Our argument is, in short, that unorganized buying would be a ruinous policy in face of the organization of producers' trusts. The consumer also must organize, and that on a national scale . . ."

The Co-operative Principle

"The procedure in regard to meat (including bacon) would be in principle the same as that sketched for wheat. Of these two staple foods, meat would be much the less risky to handle. Here also we have to cope with foreign trusts, of which two control the greater part of the world's international supplies. Cold storage in this country is mainly in the hands of a single firm, which the board would have to buy out . . ."

"Our proposal is in reality one to carry the co-operative principle to its logical conclusion. Elsewhere, and notably in the United States, the producers are, with state aid, combining to secure 'orderly marketing.' The British farmer, dominated as he is by the import trade, cannot in the same way combine to help himself. The state must step in to help him, but in so doing it must safeguard the interests of the consumer also. The distributive co-operative movement should gain enormously from stabilized prices by the elimination of trading risks."

Naval Squadron

The order for thousands of pounds of tea and coffee for the British Fleet, while in Vancouver, was filled exclusively by Braid's. These same high-grade articles are at your grocers.

INSIST ON

Braid's Best Tea
Braid's Best Coffee

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 6, 1924

No Business of Canada's

Col. A. F. Hatch, who was elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at the annual convention a few weeks ago, is over in England, and on July 28, he addressed a meeting of the organized Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, in London. Getting away from business matters for a space, in the course of his address, Col. Hatch, according to a Canadian Press cable, said:

Serious trouble is bound to occur if the practice of allowing agitators to express revolutionary views at Hyde Park is not stopped. I believe I am right in saying that for Canada we want this vicious propaganda stopped.

Col. Hatch, it will be remembered is the gentleman to whom the Hamilton Herald attributed some very disparaging remarks about the farmers of Western Canada; that they were "foreigners" who had "no interest in the country," and ate "out of a can," and so on. In a letter to The Guide, Col. Hatch affirmed that he "did not make these statements"; perhaps he is again the victim of the press, for it is incredible that the president of such an organization as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would presume to tell the people of Great Britain that they should order their affairs to suit the taste of the Canadian people as represented by himself, and should suppress freedom of speech because the Canadian people, as represented by him, did not approve of the opinions expressed by some people in Great Britain. It is as incredible that Col. Hatch said this, as that he used the language about the western farmers that the Hamilton Herald said he did.

Col. Hatch should really get after the newspapers; they seem to be in a conspiracy to make him say things he ought not to say, and to put him in embarrassing, not to say ridiculous, situations. We look forward confidently to a repudiation by Col. Hatch of these statements, especially when he discovers that his kind intentions meet with no appreciation in either Great Britain or Canada.

Senate Rejects a Treaty

A favorite argument of protectionists is that a tariff can be made a lever to pry commercial concessions out of other tariff-ridden countries. The Canadian Senate is not so sure about the argument as a general proposition at any rate. Some countries might be too big to do business with; others might be too little, or there might be other considerations.

At the last session of parliament the House of Commons passed two bills covering reciprocal trade treaties, one with Belgium the other with Finland. There was considerable discussion on the Belgian treaty, the protectionists contending that it meant ruin to the Canadian glass industry. However the bill passed both Houses and the treaty came into force.

The House of Commons had little to say about the treaty with Finland, but the watch-dog of vested interest, the Senate, was on the job. Two trade treaties in one session was too much for its powers of digestion. It was true Canada exported goods to the value of about \$1,750,000 a year to Finland, of which over \$1,250,000 covered flour shipments. It was true also that the United States had its eyes on that flour market and was negotiating a trade treaty with Finland. But Canada's imports from Finland amounted to \$6,000, and \$5,000 of that represented imports of wrapping paper. The

treaty would reduce the duty on wrapping paper from 25 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that would mean the complete ruination of the wrapping-paper industry in Canada. The Senate knew that because the paper manufacturers had written to senators and told them so.

The Senate also knew that the wrapping-paper manufacturers have a virtual monopoly of the Canadian market, and the \$5,000 worth of paper is an infinitesimal fraction of the paper business in this country. The senators knew that the Canadian manufacturers of this paper export annually millions of dollars worth of this paper, and that they compete in practically every market in the world. They probably also knew that the paper manufacturers have one of the closest combines in this country. These manufacturers asked the government recently to raise the duty on wrapping paper from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent., and they objected to the treaty with Finland because the "Finns are responsible for the present prices of kraft (wrapping) paper, and pulp being non-remunerative."

Senator Webster was sympathetic, but he had another reason for opposing the treaty. The government he thought was going altogether too far in the process of reducing the tariff. It had got to stop. This treaty was not only going to put the paper manufacturers of Canada out of business, but it was part of an insidious plan to reduce the tariff, and "the sooner the people of this country know of that the better." Senator Blondin objected to exchanging a market of 8,000,000 of people for one of 3,000,000. It wasn't a business proposition, even if it did mean a \$2,000,000 market for Canadian goods and a \$6,000 market for Finnish goods. He also was solicitous for the poor paper manufacturers of Canada.

The paper manufacturers won; the Senate rejected the bill. We may lose the market for our flour but the Canadian paper manufacturers are safe. In the opinion of Canadian senators a paper combine is of far more value to the country than a market for manufactured products of the farm.

The Better Way

Ten years ago this week the nations of Europe "staggered and stumbled," as Lloyd George said, into the Great War, a catastrophe that left in its destructive train the graves of 9,000,000 of men and gave into the care of exhausted and impoverished nations 13,000,000 more, maimed and broken. That war came although the great nations believing that the way to prevent war was to be prepared for it, had spent and were spending millions upon millions of dollars in making peace secure.

One would have thought that after such a tremendous demonstration of the futility and impotency of the idea that war could be prevented by preparing for it, the world would be only too eager and ready to turn to other means of preserving peace, but even in the most peaceably-disposed communities there is difficulty in overcoming the fatalistic doctrine that wars are inevitable.

In the House of Commons on July 18, there was a debate on the estimates for the Department of National Defence. On the item of \$400,000 for cadet services, Miss Maephail, Progressive M.P. for South-east Grey, made an impassioned protest against the inculcation of the militarist idea in the minds of the youth of the nation. She voiced with eloquence and feeling the views so often expressed by the organized farmers of

Canada in formal resolutions at their annual conventions, and pleaded for the substitution of the ideals of peace for those of war, and the development of a humanitarian outlook. In reply, Hon. E. M. Macdonald, minister of defence, who no doubt regards his department as of more value than all the other departments of the government put together, declared that the opinions voiced by Miss Maephail amounted to the expression of a desire "to be mixed up with the soviets from Russia," that internationalism meant "the destruction of all the ideals, the ambitions and the traditions of a people," that she was "talking abstract socialism," and that the institutions of militarism would be maintained "until the millennium comes."

L. H. Martell, Liberal M.P. for Hants, not to be outdone by the minister of defence, in sheer fatuity, implied that Miss Maephail and all those who thought like her, were emissaries of "soviet Russia," and in an impudent interjection he told her that she "had better go to Russia."

Such "arrant nonsense," as Mr. Speaker called it, parliamentary courtesy prohibiting a more precise description, requires no answer. The world is marching, more firmly and more unanimously than it has ever done, toward peace, and humanity can will peace even as it has in the past willed war. There is nothing inevitable in human affairs; the world is what man has made it and he can improve upon his work and make it better than it is. In keeping their eyes upon the mountain top and striving ever upward to the ideal of "peace on earth, goodwill among men," the organized farmers have set themselves a nobler task than those who would corral humanity in the jungle.

The Status of the Dominions

The British Labor government is frankly perplexed over the question of the status of the Dominions in international affairs. It was left an embarrassing legacy by the previous Conservative government in connection with the Lausanne treaty, and it apparently found it difficult to get at the kernel of Premier King's refusal to ask the Canadian parliament to ratify that treaty. It ran into trouble again in connection with Dominion representation at the inter-allied conference now sitting in London, one of the most important of the many conferences that have been held since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, and the result of which will have a vital influence upon the future of Europe. In this case the difficulty was smoothed over by the adoption of the panel system, that is, representatives of the Dominions take turns in participating in the deliberations of the conference.

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, colonial secretary, told the British House of Commons, last week, that the arrangement was unsatisfactory, and that the government had decided to call an imperial conference, probably in October, to examine and settle the whole question of Dominion representation at international conferences. He stated that in connection with the present conference on the Dawes report, the Dominions had been informed they would not be committed by any representative of the British government without a full discussion of the agreement reached by the conference. All accepted that situation except Canada.

The premiers of Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, are having political troubles of their own. The two former have their hands full trying to hold together somewhat unhappy coalitions, and Premier

Massey is facing an election. None of them is desirous of leaving the domestic field to their political opponents for the sake of attending a conference in London to discuss what was, according to Premier Bruce, decided at the last imperial conference. It is the position taken by Premier King that has caused the British government to call the conference, and that position, as taken in the debate on the Lausanne treaty is that while Canada is legally bound by the decisions of such international conferences, she is not morally bound by them if she is not directly represented on such conferences.

What then is the proposed imperial conference going to discuss, the moral or the legal situation? If the former it seems a sheer waste of time, energy and money; if the latter it opens up the whole question of the international status of the Dominions, and will be the most important conference in the history of the Empire. It is not right that the Dominions should be legally bound to what they are not morally bound; there should be no legal responsibility where there is no moral responsibility, otherwise there is not complete self-government. That is an obvious truism, but how to adjust the legal to the moral responsibilities of the Dominions is a pretty big problem for the conference to solve, especially when some of the Dominions are not in accord with the position of Canada.

One Grading System

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission extends no sympathy to the proposal emanating from some people in Vancouver that there should be a new grading system established and a new name provided for wheat going out by the Vancouver-Panama route. The report of the Commission says: "We strongly deprecate as unwise any change in the system that would lead to divided responsibility and differences of method in classification and inspection of all grain for

Western Canada." One uniform system of grain standards is an essential to the best financial returns for our wheat.

Our Western Canadian wheat at present goes to the world's markets under the name of "Manitoba" wheat, because when the grading system was established the western wheat was nearly all grown in Manitoba. While the name "Manitoba" as applied to all western wheat is a misnomer, as the great bulk of the wheat is now produced in Saskatchewan and Alberta, yet the word "Manitoba" has become established on the world's markets, and is, consequently, a valuable asset. The producers in Saskatchewan and Alberta are not so much interested in the name under which the wheat is sold as in the price which it brings. It would, however, be rather absurd to send prairie wheat abroad under the name of "Vancouver" wheat. If ever the name of western wheat is to be changed it should have some name derived from the territory where it is produced, and not merely of the port through which it passes on its way to the export market.

The MacDonald government has been defeated in the House of Commons ten times since taking office, once on a money vote, which traditionally involved the resignation of the government. But the MacDonald government has not resigned, and will not except on a direct vote of want of confidence. It goes on unmoved by these defeats and showing a fine unconcern for the parliamentary conventions it is relegating to the lumber-room of history, but which politicians of the old parties in Canada believe to be essential to the maintenance of British institutions and real democracy.

According to the official records of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the ten months ending June 30, a total of 50,691,096 bushels of wheat went out through

the port of Vancouver as compared with 47,262,196 going out through Montreal during the same period. For the first time in history the exports through the western port exceeded those via Montreal. The importance of the Vancouver route is established beyond question, and its further development will profoundly affect the economic situation in the prairie provinces.

In the discussion in the House of Commons of the commercial treaty with Belgium, Sir Henry Drayton complained of the alteration of the tariff which had led to "unfair" competition from Belgian glass manufacturers. He thought the old arrangement should be restored. Hon. J. A. Robb asked: "Under that arrangement will the same number of square feet of glass buy a bushel of wheat as it does under the present arrangement?" That is a good argument, so good that it is to be hoped that Mr. Robb and the government will stick tenaciously to it and make it the permanent basis of their tariff policy. When tariff adjustments are made on the basis of increasing the exchange value of a bushel of wheat, the country will be headed in the direction of economic prosperity.

Referring to the offer of Canadian National officials to give up one day's pay in order to reduce expenses of the railway, The Montreal Star sarcastically remarks: "We cudgel our memories in vain for a parallel to set beside so noble an offer," but still it "is a sum not to be sneezed at. We would be very glad to get it." Yes, and the organized farmers of Canada would like to see the owner of the Montreal Star, the noble Lord Atholstan, live up to his promise and hand over to them that \$10,000 he promised to give them to help get the Hudson Bay Railway built, the duty on agricultural implements removed, and a national system of rural credits established.



The Session at Ottawa

THE third session of the fourteenth parliament of Canada will be memorable for the reason particularly that it brought about a distinct cleavage between the two old parties, Liberal and Conservatives, and served to clear the atmosphere with respect to the main political issues. Hitherto the difference between the two old parties in question has been mainly one of "ins" and "outs." By reason largely, however, of the situation created in Canadian politics by the springing up of a new party, under the name of Progressives, the Liberal party in power, has been forced to turn its attention to the demands of the West, and induced to come out flat-footed for tariff reform. It is safe to estimate that the budget of the past session, and a considerable number of the other reforms instituted are very largely due to the patient but insistent demands, during three sessions, of the agrarian group.

The government lacks a clear majority over all in the House of Commons. In spite of that fact it secured during the recent sessions of parliament majorities which constituted a record in history. It was never at any time in peril, whereas during the preceding session it very frequently, and particularly on the budget, escaped defeat by the skin of its teeth. The budget of the second session, under Hon. W. S. Fielding, was a budget of "tariff stability," which was adopted in the House by a bare majority of eight. The budget of the third session, under Hon. J. A. Robb, was a budget of tariff reform and was adopted by a majority of 112. It provided for important reductions in the duties on the implements of production, for a cut of one per cent. in the Sales Tax all round, for placing a considerable number of articles on the list exempted from that tax, and for putting on the free list a considerable number of articles entering into the manufacture of implements of production.

The Moral of the Budget Vote

The government lost three voters on its own side, in the persons of Marler, of St. Lawrence and St. George, Montreal; Raymond, of Brantford, and Euler, of North Waterloo; while Walter Mitchell, of St. Antoine, Montreal, resigned his seat, in protest against the budget, a couple of days before the vote was taken, and Sir Lomer Gouin absented himself from the chamber without a pair. On the other hand the government secured the total Progressive vote, with the exception of that of Elliott, of South Waterloo, and once more secured the support of Andrew MacMaster, of Brome, who crossed the floor on the Fielding budget, but who returned to his old seat on the budget of James Robb.

The moral of the vote was very plain indeed. It is fairly evident that tariff reductions are not popular in Montreal, or in the big industrial centres of Ontario. But it is further evident that the maritime provinces are quite as strongly in favor of freer trade as the West, that the bulk of the Quebec constituencies, outside of Montreal, are not particularly interested one way or another, that rural Ontario is fairly well divided, and that the West, with the possible exception of certain centres of British Columbia, is unanimously in favor of lower customs duties. The King-Fielding-Gouin government narrowly escaped defeat during the second session of the present parliament. The King-Robb-Lapointe government secured record majorities during the third. Politicians who run may read.

Progressive Victories

Reforms instituted during the session just finished are not confined entirely to the budget, however. During the long and tedious process of revising the Bank Act two sessions ago, and while Hon. A. K. Maclean was chairman, and Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, certain amendments were made to the Bank Act for the purpose of tightening things up, and of providing the Department of Finance with more

Progressive Group Makes Its Influence Effective in Securing Tariff Reform, Bank Reform, Reduced Freight Rates, and Promise of Rural Credits System---By H. E. M. Chisholm

System---By H. E. M. Chisholm

detailed information. But the minister strenuously opposed any system of governmental bank inspection, and refused to regard it as a function of the banks to supply long-term rural credits. As a rule decennial revisions of the Bank Act have remained unchanged for a further ten-year period. To the Progressives during the session just passed may be attributed something in the nature of a victory, in that government inspection of banks is now an accomplished fact, provision therefor having passed both Houses, and that a definite promise has been given that at the next session of parliament, a bill providing for rural credits, probably along the line of the farm credits in vogue in the United States, will be introduced. In the meantime Dr. Tory will continue his investigations.

Royal Commission, and of the interim reports submitted by it. With respect to the demands of the unfortunate depositors, the committee by a heavy majority found that, while they had no legal claim for federal recompense, they had a moral claim in equity upon the federal treasury. The committee based this finding upon the fact that Sir Thomas White, during the years 1916 and 1918, had in his possession information which showed that the condition of the bank was, to say the least, exceedingly shaky; that had he ordered an audit under Section 56 (a) of the Bank Act, the bank would have been forced either to close its doors or amalgamate; that had this occurred the present depositors would have suffered no loss; and that the excuse of the minister for failure to take

Home Bank Depositors

There is no doubt that the Home Bank disaster was largely responsible for the Bank Act amendments brought down and passed. The failure of this institution had a profound effect upon the minds of legislators of all parties. During the session the Banking and Commerce Committee sat assiduously taking cognizance day by day of the evidence produced before the McKeown

Royal Commission, and of the interim reports submitted by it. With respect to the demands of the unfortunate depositors, the committee by a heavy majority found that, while they had no legal claim for federal recompense, they had a moral claim in equity upon the federal treasury. The committee based this finding upon the fact that Sir Thomas White, during the years 1916 and 1918, had in his possession information which showed that the condition of the bank was, to say the least, exceedingly shaky; that had he ordered an audit under Section 56 (a) of the Bank Act, the bank would have been forced either to close its doors or amalgamate; that had this occurred the present depositors would have suffered no loss; and that the excuse of the minister for failure to take action was that there was a war on.

It was anticipated that there would be a lengthy debate upon the report when it was submitted to the House for concurrence. Such a debate promised to be highly contentious, and to provide for the washing of much dirty linen. Much to the surprise of everybody however, the report was declared adopted, amidst a chorus of "carried," without a single member having uttered a word. So that the principle that the

depositors are entitled morally and in equity to federal recompense has been adopted by all parties, and the recommendation must ultimately be carried out. Just before the close of the session, however, the premier pointed out that it would be impossible for the government to submit any measure of recompense to the House until such time as the liquidators had finished their work, and decided definitely as to the exact amount which could be salvaged from the wreck. The amount which the government may be called upon to pay is estimated at approximately \$9,000,000. Under the circumstances, however, it will be stipulated that the payment is not to be regarded as a precedent for the payment of demands with respect to banks which failed without the previous knowledge of the minister of finance.

The C.N.P. Agreement

Absence of further legislation with respect to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and the automatic reinstatement of the entire treaty of 1897 between the Canadian government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, may not be regarded as features of the session just ended. But as a matter of fact they are; the decision of the ministry to permit of the agreement once more going into force in its entirety, in spite of fairly strong representations made to the cabinet by the railway interests, and by interests fearing the results of possible discrimination, is a further indication that prairie influence is triumphing. But the battle is not yet fully fought. Numerous complaints have been lodged with the Railway Commission from various parts of the Dominion with respect to the incidence of the agreement. Brantford, for instance, complains that Hamilton enjoys a great advantage over the former industrial centre by reason of the fact that Brantford does not come under the agreement so far as rates to the West are concerned. Other centres complain that they are discriminated against for the reason that they were not on the Canadian Pacific in 1897, or have never been on it. Edmonton, it would seem, is angry because Calgary has a rate much lower than that which its northern competitor enjoys. As a result of all these complaints the Railway Commission has decided to hold hearings during the early part of August. The commission has no jurisdiction over the agreement, but inasmuch as one of its main functions is to prevent discrimination, it is quite possible that the hearings may result in interesting developments.

West Gains 12 Seats

There are 235 members in the present House of Commons. There will be 245 in that of the next parliament. After lengthy cavilling covering the entire three sessions the Redistribution Bill passed the session under review without any considerable amount of controversy. The West gains 12 seats and the East loses two by the increased representation. Attempts on the part of Conservative members to have the principle of representation by population applied with a view to increasing urban participation in politics, were defeated. And the consensus of opinion among all parties after the fight was over was that the new redistribution was as fair as it was possible to obtain, and as free from gerrymander features as any redistribution since Confederation. Some seats in the East have been wiped out, and certain sitting members are disconsolate because of the fact. But generally speaking there is satisfaction all round.

The Alternative Vote

As a complement to redistribution the government proposed to bring down a measure for the application of the alternative vote in single member constituencies where more than two members stood for election. The proposal, it would appear, does not meet with the approval of the entire government.

Continued on Page 18



A scene along the Highwood River.

That Distant Market

Red Deer Farmers Find Co-operative Marketing Most Effective Way of Cutting Down Difference Between Local Prices and those Paid on City Markets—By Peter Macdonald

RED DEER is proud of her leadership in farm organization. Fifteen years ago she provided the U.F.A. with its first president, James Bower. Ten years ago when co-operative livestock shipping was a brand new idea in Western Canada, her farmers were the first to take the plunge. Today Red Deer is the largest co-operative poultry shipping centre in the West, and is a pioneer in organizing the egg business for the benefit of producers.

That doesn't mean ten years of uninterrupted progress in scientific marketing in Red Deer. You won't find a record like that anywhere in Western Canada. The brand of co-operation that can be added in vertical columns was not much further advanced in 1919 than in 1914. Farmers everywhere were busy borrowing inflated dollars to increase war-time production, and forgot co-operation till the interest had been compounded a few years.

In 1919 one could have written in a few lines the whole story of collective buying and selling in this town of towering spruces, just a modest little business of shipping out cattle and hogs from Red Deer and two adjacent stations—no more nor no less than what was being done in a hundred-and-one other western towns. In that year 22 U.F.A. locals got together on a plan for marketing co-operatively all livestock grown in the Red Deer valley west of Delburne. The newly fledged organization was cumbered with the name of The Central Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association.

Rapid Growth Since War

This organization of the whole district into one association, wealthy enough to afford a full time manager with an office, gave a new impetus to the movement. The coming of Ralph Patterson, present manager, gave it more. Business turnover last year was over a third of a million dollars! From ten shipping points were despatched 192 cars of hogs, 69 of cattle, two car loads of sheep, eight of poultry, and since April 1 of this year five car loads of eggs.

"There's a million dollars worth of business in this territory," says Mr. Patterson, "and within measurably short time we will have a virtual monopoly of it. If we could spare a little from our profits for educational work among livestock raisers we could hasten that day, but," and here he gave a squint at the brazen July sun, "it looks as though our people were going to require everything there is in it for themselves."

"Our rate of progress depends too on the local agents we have. Here, in Red Deer, where some good co-operative doctrine was preached before my coming, there hasn't been a livestock buyer put in an appearance for a twelve-month or more. We are getting over 90 per cent. of the hogs in this district. Of course, here, in Red Deer, we are pretty well fixed. We have our own stock yards and weigh scales, so that we can take any kind of a beast from a farmer at any time and hold it with no cash expenses for yardage till we have accumulated a car load."

Phenomenal Success Selling Hogs

Time was when the Red Deer price for hogs was one cent to a cent-and-a-quarter less than the Calgary price. As the co-operative went along it was discovered that, on the average, the cost of marketing in Calgary was about 60

cents per ewt. on hogs, including freight and loss due to shrink. The difference between the Calgary-Red Deer margin and the 60 cents, therefore, represented the drover's rake-off.

The co-operative sold everything through a commission firm for a long while. Business grew. Red Deer became known as a source of good hogs. Patterson began to earn a reputation as a grader. Packers bought loads time and again without seeing them—relied entirely on Patterson's valuation.

For a long time the commission people had been advising them to bill through loads to Toronto or Vancouver. If the stuff could be advantageously sold in Calgary it was intercepted, and the co-operative had to pay local freight only. If the Calgary market was draggy, the hogs were allowed to proceed as billed, in which case the co-operative got the benefit of the through rate from Red Deer.

Blazed Out New Trail

One might almost have foretold what the co-operative would do next. They commenced shipping direct to packers, thus saving for their members commission charges on the yards. Every packer from Toronto to Seattle kept in touch with Patterson. It was worth the trouble to them when there was an average of four ears of hogs a week to be obtained. This strategic position in the market has allowed him to pay Calgary prices right in Red Deer on rare occasions.

Fine thing for the Red Deer people. They are surely entitled to all the benefit made possible by the strength of

much less as the packer can get away with.

The experience of Ontario is worth something. Direct selling of hogs to packers is much more commonly practiced there than in the West, and it has been universally condemned by those representing the producer. The solution seems to be the organization of co-operative shipping locals into stronger units—in fact it is a process which is rapidly going on all over Alberta. These larger associations can then do one of two things, cut each other's throats, or, more sensibly, come to an agreement as to the policy to be followed.

Similar to Manitoba's Experience

Turkeys! Red Deer was full of them last fall. So were a lot of other western towns too. Most turkey raisers threw their birds on the market in small lots. Many of them decided that they were through with turkeys when their returns came back! The Red Deer co-operators shipped seven car loads of live turkeys, mostly to British Columbia, paid the local price to producers when the birds were delivered, paid a ruinous freight rate—\$590 on the last two cars, and had enough left to distribute a cent a pound as deferred payment.

Now the association is on the war-path for a change in the freight tariff on live poultry. By dint of much devising, a man may pack 11,000 or 12,000 pounds of live turkeys into a freight car. When he comes to pay his bill he is charged for a minimum of 26,000 pounds! The Red Deer farmers have

broken other traditions. They launched out into an entirely new business on April 1, 1924—a most inauspicious day for the commencement of a new enterprise. Between that time and the date of my visit they had sold five car loads of eggs co-operatively and returns would show that they were guided by no "Fool's Council."

Local merchants deserve a little praise for the support they have given the co-operative in this egg business. They all signed agreements to discontinue buying eggs from the producer, giving the co-operative a local monopoly. Some of them undertook to act as collecting agents for the co-op. for a fee of one cent per dozen. Looks as though they fully appreciated the added buying power a strong marketing agency gives to farmers, doesn't it?

Farmers bring eggs to the Red Deer headquarters or to any of the 19 collecting agents in surrounding towns, who in turn deliver them to Red Deer, on the "egg case plan," by which the identity of each farmer's eggs are retained till they are candled. Candling is done at Red Deer. Advance payments are made on a scale varying with the tone of the market. At the time of my visit on July 4, the advance payment on eggs for the car then being assembled was as follows: Extras 20c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c, cracks 7c.

Outlook of Poultry Raisers Changed

"We paid Calgary and Edmonton prices on our first five cars of eggs," said Director Harry Wallace, who claims the egg enterprise as his particular pet scheme, "and that's a new thing in these parts. And after doing that we have a nice little balance on the whole business up-to-date, so that if we do not meet any reverses we will distribute a surplus at the end of the year. We can do this because our eggs are going direct to the best market, usually Winnipeg or Toronto.

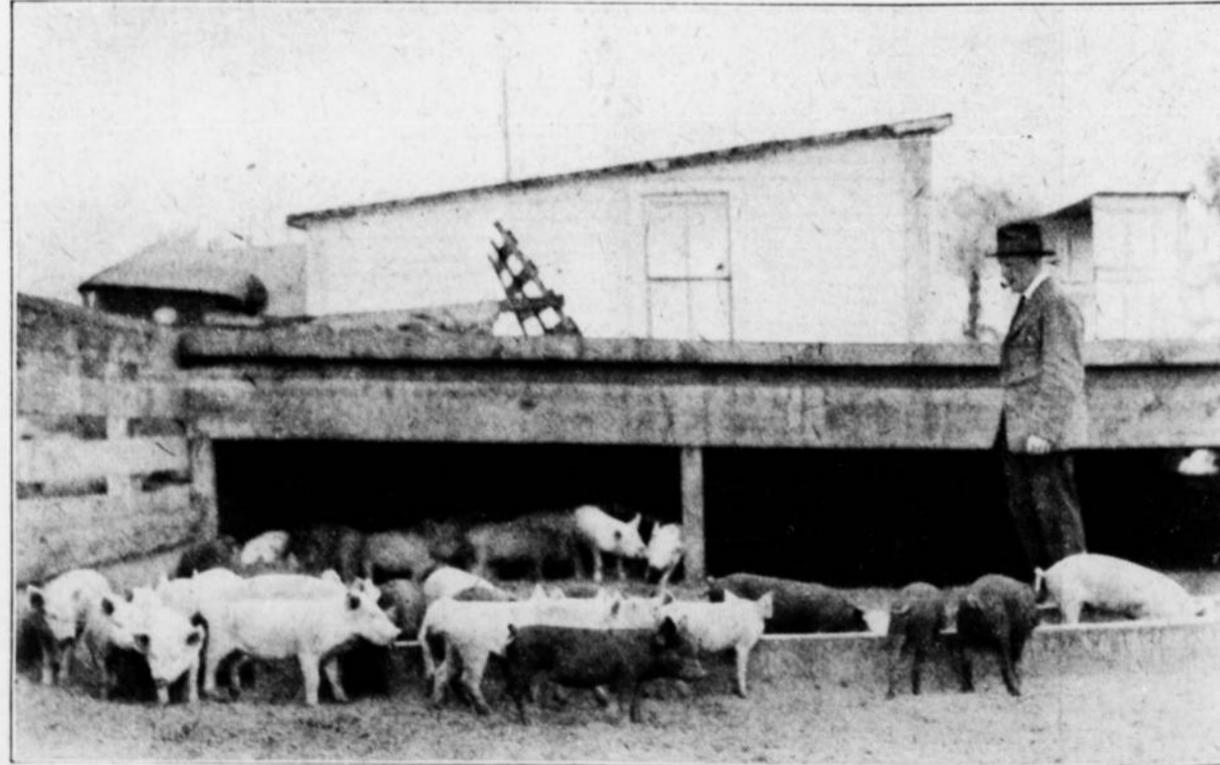
"This is making our people take a new interest in the egg business. They are getting something for good eggs now, and they are taking more trouble with them. The grading gets better on each successive car load. Ninety per cent. of the eggs that come on the Calgary market at this favorable season of the year are seconds—Cormie will confirm that statement. Only 45 per cent. of our last car graded that low."

Here Cormie chipped in—G. L. Cormie, Dominion poultry promoter for Alberta. And he went further than Mr. Wallace in claiming 100 per cent. success for the enterprise.

I asked about comparative prices between Red Deer and surrounding towns where old-fashioned methods prevail. In answer to that Wallace pulled a letter out of the file from a woman at Rimbev, who wanted to ship through the co-operative because she could only get 11c in her town. "And on our last car," said he, "we averaged 16 cents a dozen on all grades."

"This egg business has been so unconditionally successful that we have had farmers as far as Killam, 80 miles east, asking us to take their produce. We are conducting the business at 4½ cents a dozen overhead, including candling, packing and all other expenses. Add to that the freight and you can figure out how we stand in relation to prices in distant markets."

"Last but not least," continued Wallace, "we don't take all the credit unto ourselves. We have had mighty



Reds and Whites in the pens at the private stock yards of the Co-operative at Red Deer
The reds are Tamworth weanlings which the Co-operative buys from local farmers and redistributes. The white pigs are pure-bred Yorkshires, part of a bunch of 68 purchased for the Boys' and Girls' Club of Red Deer, which is fostered by the Co-operative. The man in the picture is N. W. Malyon, of Olds, Alta., who directs the Boys' and Girls' Club work in Central Alberta, for the provincial government.

their organization, but it's a mighty poor business for the individual seller and for small associations. For the competitive price for hogs is made in the open market at the central stock yards. If, in an area like Alberta, where the hog run is very light for many months in the year, packers are able to buy practically the whole offering, keeping them off the yards, there is no competitively made price. The packer does not pay the same price to any two sellers in these circumstances. Each car load is a matter of isolated bargaining. The strong association will get a good price. Individual shippers and small associations will get less—as

the notion that if the turkey business is to flourish in those parts 15,000 would be a generous minimum on which to pay.

No one had ever before heard of shipping old hens to market in the early spring, after the heavy laying season was over. Tradition says they shall be kept till the day of the preacher's visit. The co-operative made a mixed shipment of old hens and fancy broilers to Calgary in June of this year, realizing 12c and 22c, respectively, prices thankfully received in Central Alberta at that particular time.

Selling Eggs Co-operatively
The Red Deer people have been

Continued on Page 18

Keeping the Binder From Missing

By I. W. Dickerson

PROBABLY no farm machinery is more annoying or time-killing than to have the grain binder miss bundles. New binders, if left alone, will seldom give trouble in this way, but one which has become worn or which has had frequent change of operators, is very likely to give trouble. As most binders operate in much the same way, perhaps some suggestions as to prevention and remedy may be of help.

Few Adjustments to Consider

Occasionally a bundle may be missed because of poor twine, tangled grain, a bit of straw caught in the knot, and so on; but these cases are few and far between, and any considerable number of missed bundles are very likely due to worn or wrong adjustments of twine tension, knife, needle movement, trip tension, disc or twine-holder tension, and knitter-hook tension. Most direction books give specific directions for checking up these adjustments and if worn parts are replaced, practically every tying trouble will be remedied.

In this connection we should like to emphasize the importance of leaving the binder alone so long as it is operating properly. All binder heads are set up in the factory, and tested out under the eye of competent inspectors, and must operate properly before being sent out, and tying troubles are not likely to develop unless the parts become worn or the adjustments are changed by someone who does not understand what he is doing. Therefore, if the binder misses an occasional bundle, do not begin at once, as some operators I have seen, to change the various adjustments. If possible to get a factory expert to look over the binder, that is the safest thing to do. If one is not available and time will not permit of sending for one, the next best thing is to watch the binder carefully until sure that the missing continues and was not an accident, and then try to find out what is the cause of the failure to bind. The writer spent one season setting up and experting binders and mowers for a large machinery firm, and a good many cases of binder troubles came under his observation. The plan used in working out the cause of a difficult case was to follow the binder, stop the team after binder had tripped, and then turn the discharge arms over slowly by hand, watching carefully the action of the different parts, until the cause of the failure to tie was found. Usually, however, checking over the adjustments already noted would disclose the cause. In case the farmer decides to change the binder head adjustments, he should do so in a careful and systematic way. The best way is to change only one adjustment at a time and that by small changes, making a scratch or mark on the adjacent parts to locate the original adjustment, and allowing time between the small changes to test the adjustment thoroughly. If the first changes tried do not seem to remedy the trouble, the adjustment should be put back to the original position and the next logical adjustment tried.

Six Important Adjustments

A—Twine Adjustments. The twine must pull from the ball properly and the needle must be properly threaded. Study this according to the directions given in the instruction book and be sure it is correctly done. Often breakage of twine and the twine pulling out of the disc may be caused by missing one or two places in threading the binder head, so that too much friction results, or there is no slack for the needle to use. It is assumed that there is an instruction book carried with the binder for reference purposes in times of trouble; and if not, the operator's first step is to secure one, even if he must buy one.

Next, be sure that the twine tension is not too tight. I have found that probably 90 per cent. of missed bundles are caused by too tight a twine tension, and that nearly always loosening this

tension was all that was necessary. The proper twine tension can easily be measured by means of a spring scale. Thread the binder in the proper manner through the eye of the needle, but not put into the twine disc or holder, then make a loop in the end of the twine and hook a small scale into the loop. It should require a pull of from 6 to 10 pounds on the scale to pull the twine through the needle. However, it is seldom that the tension is too loose, so long as the twine does not run through so loosely as to twist and kink. It should never be so tight one cannot pull it through the needle by holding the twine between thumb and finger.

B—Twine knife must be kept sharp. It is a good plan to carry a small, thin whetstone and whet the knife whenever it shows signs of becoming dull.

C—Needle must come over far enough and low enough to place twine securely in each disc or twine-holder notch. The action of the needle should be watched as it comes over in pressing up a bundle to see that it lays the twine into the notch properly so the twine-holder can grasp it. There is some slight difference among the various binders in this respect, but in general the needle will press on the knife-arm when coming over empty, as it naturally will spring back slightly when pressing up a bundle. Generally the needle pitman-arm must be shortened to make the needle come over farther and lengthened if it comes too far.

Unless the operator is considerable of an expert he should not undertake to bend the needle, even if it appears to be bent, but should leave this to an expert, as an inexperienced man is likely to do more harm than good in this way.

D—Trip-hook tension should be properly adjusted. This usually regulates the tightness of the binding rather than the size of the bundles, as the size is usually adjusted by moving the trip arm or presser arm into a different hole. Too loose a trip tension causes bundles to be bound so loosely that they fall to pieces in handling; while too tight a tension is hard on the binder mechanism and is likely to cause bands to break just as they are being discharged. The proper tension will vary somewhat with different binders, but a good average would be about 20 pounds on a spring balance when it is hooked on the top of the trip lever and pulled in the direction required to trip the binder head.

E—Disc or twine-holder tension must be about right. If too tight, the twine will be broken as the knitter hook revolves, as most binders get the twine required to the knot by pulling the twine slightly through the twine holder. If too loose, the twine will pull out of the disc before the knot is completed. Next to too tight a twine tension, I have found too tight a tension on the disc or twine-holder the most common cause of missed bundles. One way of testing the proper tension is to thread the binder in the usual way and bind a bundle, then make a loop in the twine a few inches from where it is fastened in the holder, hook a 50-lb. spring balance in the loop, and then see how much of a pull is required to pull the twine out of the holder. From 35 to 40 pounds is about right.

F—Knitter-hook tension should be correct. If tension is too tight, knitter tongue will hold on to twine too tight, and too long, and the band may be broken when stripper arm tries to force the band off knitter hook. This is often indicated by finding the band broken with the ends left on the knitter bill. If too loose, knitter tongue will not hold the ends of the twine tight enough to pull them through and make a complete knot. In this case the band will be found with the ends cut off square and a band or crimp in each end.

If these adjustments are carefully watched, and badly worn parts replaced the farmer should have little if any trouble from missed bundles.

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AN APOLOGY



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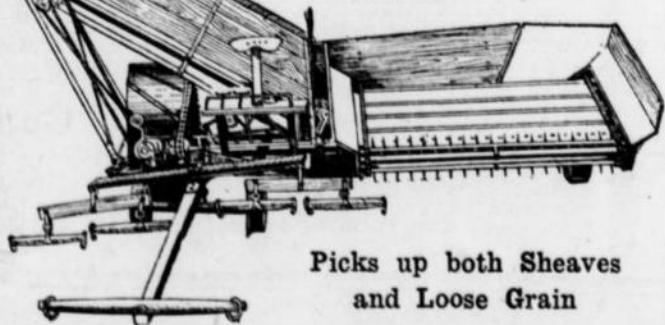
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Converted Engine Gang

These times of low-priced wheat and high wages for hired help have created an inclination to big-horse outfits. High-priced fuel and cheap home-grown oats points the same way. As I go around I see three-bottomed engine plows parked away that could be bought for an old song. On the other hand you see the machinery companies making three-bottomed horse plows to meet the demand of the big outfits.

Now, what I wish to do is to warn some of my fellowmen that if you have any stones in the land they are not a success. This is my experience with them:

This spring there was a big demand for gang plows (two bottom). I wanted to sell my three-bottomed engine plows but could not, so I sold the two-bottom gang. I decided I would use the other some way, so I figured out my hitch for nine horses, three sets of the famous Beaton hitch for my centre horses, and pulled them on chains to equalize to back three, the picture will explain the rest. However, I took out the wood break-pin that I used to have in when using tractor, and hitched it all solid, rigged on a seat and went to try it out.

I knew my levers were the wrong end of plow, but my land was fairly even, and I thought that was a small item, I could move them at the end. Now, I have a few rocks, and last year we had a cloud burst here that washed a lot of soil off the hills and made these rocks nearer the top, and, of course, in the way of the plow. Well, I broke clevises, pulled down points, burst a brace between beams, and finally hung on to a square-edged one about 300 pounds, and pulled a beam on back plow around crossways.

Now this won't do, says I, it is going to be too expensive. Leaving out all the bumps I got plowing seven and one-half acres per day. Then I bethought me of the hitch cart that our Alberta friends described in March 26 of The Guide, so I dug out our copy and the picture will show the results.

I took the back axle off a wagon, bolted on an old tongue to reach, put one front wheel on land side to offset furrow depth. Then used a piece of hard wood to bolt seat to, as can be plainly seen from picture.

Then I hitched to axle with V chain so I could adjust hitch; backed up to plow and hitched it to axle also with a V chain, with a ring made to fit the links, the same as you have seen on big engine plows; put back a wood break-pin (the important part) and tried again.

Now I discovered I have the slickest outfit to plow with I ever had. No spark plugs to foul and miss, no clutch to slip on my perch on tractor, just a whistle and they are off. The plow can buck and jump, but you are having a comfortable ride where you can attend to the levers and work the trip from the seat. Every once in a while I hit

a big rock, but instead of smashing the plow or some part of the hitch, I just break a piece of broom handle two inches long, and a string that ties rope to seat, stop the team and back up to plow, lever it up over rock and mark place for attention later, put in a new break-pin and away we go again—John Geo. Brewster, Roche Plains, Sask.

On Scarifying Clover Seed

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to what is meant by scarified seed and the object and purpose of scarification. If one will gather and hand hull in the fall of the year a number of samples of alfalfa seed—sweet clover—red, alsike, or white clover, and submit these to a seed laboratory for a germination test he will probably receive a report where some of the germinations will read something like these:

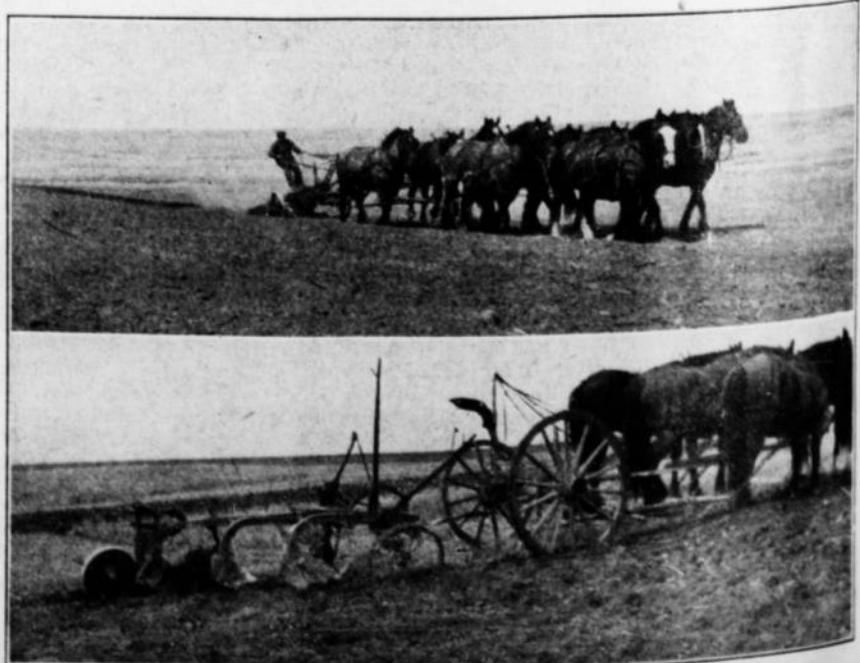
	Per cent.
Immediate germination	61
Hard seeds	37
Dead seeds	2
	100

or	
Immediate germination	8
Hard seeds	89
Dead seeds	3
	100

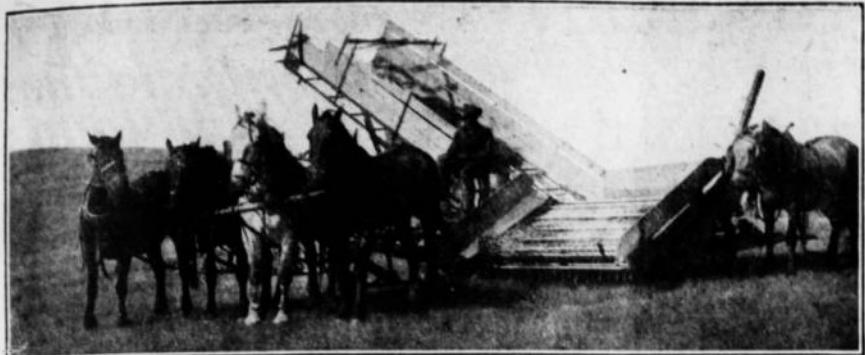
The hard seeds referred to are those whose outer seed coats are so hard and impenetrable that moisture fails to be absorbed and consequently germination may be delayed for several weeks or several months. This seems to be nature's provision to guard against a complete loss which might occur from some emergency if all the seeds germinated in the usual six-day period. With hard seeds, which in some instances may live for several years in the soil without germinating, the plant always has a reserve storage of seed which would carry it through a serious calamity or weather hazard which might kill the plants resulting from those seeds of immediate germination. For all plants in the wild state this has been indeed a wise provision, but from the standpoint of domestic production where a uniform germination is for the most part desired, hard seeds may give us considerable difficulty.

Rasp Hullers

Hand hulled seed samples taken from fields of alfalfa, sweet clover, and other clovers, almost invariably show a high hard seed content. Fortunately, in the hulling process with rasp hullers there is a considerable scratching of the seed coats which permits absorption of water and germination within six days. This scratching process of the huller, however, is not always complete and not infrequently there will be 20 to 40 per cent. hard seeds even after hulling. It is in such cases where scarification is desirable. From the manner in which seeds are handled commercially—this is



Above: Mr. Brewster's three-bottom engine gang at work before he reconstructed it. Makes an attractive picture, but the owner says he had a world of trouble with it.
 Below: Plow and hitch-cart. If he gets hung up on a big stone, life and limb are no longer endangered. It is simply a matter of replacing the broken wooden pin with a section



This is the method used by Moscrip Bros., Major, Sask., to remove side draft usually experienced with sheaf loaders. A reliable horse is tied to a 4 x 4 attached to the framework of the sheaf loader, and exerts his draft on another 4 x 4 extending from the back of the contrivance. "It works well," says Mr. Moscrip, "but be careful not to crowd your spare horse too close to fences."

largely a job for the seedsman to attend to.

Scarification Results

The first practical scarifier to become of commercial importance was perfected by Prof. H. D. Hughes, of the Iowa College of Agriculture, at Ames. In principle this machine blows and forces the seed through a semi-circular tube which is lined with sandpaper. This scratches the hard coated seeds and removes particles which permit rapid absorption of moisture and more immediate germination. For example, special lots of high-priced Grimm alfalfa giving a germination of only 70 per cent. with 25 per cent. hard seeds have been scarified and the immediate viability increased to 91 per cent. Very often in sweet clover the immediate germination can be doubled and trebled by scarification. Scarification does not eliminate all hard seeds, but it is a very effective treatment for all lots of alfalfa or clovers containing more than 10 or 12 per cent. hard seeds. It does not seem advisable to scarify any seeds unless the hard seed content is in excess of 10 per cent.

Losses on Recleaning

After seed has once been scarified there may be a considerable shrinkage if the seed is recleaned. The scarification process will remove from five to six pounds of particles from the outer seed coats per hundredweight of seed. In most instances seed is not recleaned after scarification so that there is little shrinkage. The process is not expensive where large quantities of seed are handled. It should be plainly understood that all clover and alfalfa seed need not be scarified. It is only those lots which contain hard seeds in considerable excess of 10 per cent. that are pronouncedly benefited by scarification. In many cases, scarification is entirely unnecessary.

Scarified Seed Loses Vitality

While great benefit may come from scarification of alfalfa seed high in hard seed content, it is a very risky proposition to store scarified seed for more than one year. Scarified seed loses its germination rapidly with age. Here is some data to prove this assertion. Four lots of alfalfa seed of which a part of each lot had been scarified and a part not scarified were stored for three years in a cool, dry basement. To start with the germination was as follows:

Scarified alfalfa seed (four lots), 85 per cent. immediate germination. Same

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seed not scarified, 71 per cent. immediate germination.

Germination after three years' storage: Scarified alfalfa seed (four lots), 33 per cent. immediate germination. Same seed not scarified, 76 per cent. germination.

The three-year-old seed not scarified actually increased in germination from 71 per cent. to 76 per cent., largely because some of the hard seeds may have softened to some extent during the three years of storage. With the scarified seed, however, the germination fell from 85 per cent. to 33 per cent. in three years, indicating how rapidly alfalfa seed deteriorates after it is once scarified. One lot of scarified alfalfa seed dropped from 91 per cent. original germination to 68 per cent. after two years of storage. It seems quite plain from data like this that scarified seed should be sown within a year after scarification. This process had best be confined to seeds that are not to be held in storage for a greater period than one year.

Says Hay Seeded Too Heavily

Supt. McKillican contends that the commonly adopted rates of seeding for hay crops are unnecessarily high, and that a large quantity of seed might be saved without any depreciation in yield. In support of this he quotes results from an experiment now in progress at the Brandon Farm:

Rate of Sowing	Two year average yield	
	tons	lbs.
Alfalfa—		
5 lbs. per acre	3	1,120
7½ " "	3	1,220
10 " "	3	1,080
12½ " "	3	1,060
15 " "	3	960
Western Rye Grass—		
5 lbs. per acre	2	780
7½ " "	2	840
10 " "	2	800
12½ " "	2	900
15 " "	2	1,040
Timothy—		
3 lbs. per acre	1	860
4 " "	1	1,020
5 " "	1	1,520
6 " "	1	1,880
7 " "	2	360

"If all grew," says Mr. McKillican, "an excellent stand could be obtained from less than one pound per acre of good germinable alfalfa seed, and hence it is plain that a good catch is more dependent on seed-bed preparation and soil conditions than on the actual amount of seed sown. Since ideal conditions seldom exist in the field, it is safer and more practical to adopt a somewhat intermediate rate of seeding. When sown separately, eight pounds of alfalfa or western rye grass and four or five pounds of timothy per acre should give an excellent stand under field conditions providing reasonable care is taken to make a good seed-bed. A slightly heavier rate of seeding however should be practiced when a nurse crop is used, say 10 to 12 pounds of alfalfa or western rye grass per acre, and thus partially overcome the handicap that the plants are placed under."

Co-operative Pool

Negotiations are under way at present between the U.F.A. Central Executive and the provincial government for the creation of a province-wide organization for the co-operative marketing of all farm products. The co-operative marketing committee of the U.F.A. has the matter in hand.

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The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston
Continued from Last Week

What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father saying: "Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things which I cannot write in a letter that I must tell you before I die. . . ." She arrived in New York to find neither her brother Tom nor her fiance, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was ill. Annisford and Laura were met at Maitland Port by Winright's chauffeur, Nick Ross, who informed them that he had left Mr. Winright in apparent good health and had a telephone message from him about ten minutes before he left the garage. They arrived at Castle Sunset and found Adam Winright dead in the library. Doctor Chalmers arrived shortly after, saying that he had had a telephone call from Adam Winright, telling him that he was dying. That evening Laura found her telegram to her father marked with a heavy imprint of a man's thumb in the Ghost Room. She fainted and was ill for days. Glory Adair, the nurse who came to take care of her, was a student of palmistry, and took a keen interest in Laura and the mystery surrounding her father's death. She discovered that Laura's telegram, sent in time to reach Maitland Port about 9 o'clock in the morning, was not received by Adam Winright until evening. The messenger informed them that he delivered it to a man dressed in a shabby grey suit and soft grey hat.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom, arrived and made very thorough enquiries into the history of all the people living at Castle Sunset. He was inclined to attach little importance to the thumb-print until Glory Adair found a small black box, from which oozed a small drop of brown oil, in the room where Adam Winright had been found dead. Blackmail letters written by one Andrew Webster, are discovered, and the detective spends many days in fruitless search for such a person.

CHAPTER IX

The Man in Grey Again

BURNVILLE, despite his disconcerting experience with the imposter on the Superior King, retained an outward show of confidence. "I'm going to find him," he insisted. "If the man in grey is not in town, he's somewhere on the lakes."

Yet Laura Winright felt that all this show of confidence was merely bluff of a game loser.

Once more she conned the hand-print with Glory Adair.

"Tell me, Glory, what sort of man he really is?"

"Not the sort you saw at the Ocean House," declared the nurse. "This hand belongs to no sailor or longshoreman or roustabout. Those fine lines wouldn't stand the strain of handling casks and hauling ropes. This man uses, not his hands, but his head."

She paused. Her next words were disconcerting.

"When I find him and can read his entire hand and not just the print of a few blurred lines, I'll prove to you that he couldn't commit murder. Mr. Burnville is quite mired!" she added.

"I'm afraid so," Laura meditated. "And what is the meaning, Glory, of all this running about on your part?"

Glory smiled. Her duties as nurse were now merely nominal. She shook a reproving finger. "Time enough to tell you what I'm doing when it's done. Besides, there is Mr. Annisford to keep you interested. When is he going to take me for that promised yacht ride?"

Laura pondered long after the nurse had gone. After all, George Annisford was a fine fellow. Everyone said so. To marry him was the one logical thing. She had no right to put him off.

He came that evening, heralded by a huge bouquet of American beauties.

"No," she protested, "it's too soon. I never thought this would happen, you know." She felt guilty in thus temporizing; yet the next moment she found herself seeking some new avenue of escape.

Annisford had no sentiment in his soul.

"Let's all take a trip up the lakes," he suggested. "You and I and the nurse and Turkey Bird—yes, and we'll take Fan Sifton and Dog Rover. It'll be heaps of fun to watch Fan. She's mortally afraid of the water. It'll be one long hysterics from Genesis to Revelations. Perhaps it'll do Dog Rover good, too; and if it doesn't," he concluded, cynically, "maybe he'll fall overboard and feed the fishes."

"Poor old Rover!" whispered Laura.

"It would be a God's blessing for all concerned," pursued practical Annisford, "if that dog did die."

Afar across the lake, the sunset be stowed on the waters a lingering kiss. Laura Winright watched in reverent wonder.

"Isn't it beautiful!" she breathed.

"Hit the bullseye, chick, first shot! There's nothing can put it over Old Lake Huron and Old King Sol when it comes to mixing colors. It looks like a cupful of corn syrup splattered over a bowl of tomatoes, or—or a prodigious scrambled egg." He grinned.

She knew George Annisford of old. As a boy he had boyishly made mock of things sacred to her. His exuberant boyishness still clung. She forgave him—almost—for was he not her Predestined Future? Yet the fibres of her soul jarred painfully at his crude simile.

"There's nothing beautiful in nature that appeals to you, George," she reproached.

"Now, chick, don't say that. I appreciate you."

Laura flushed.

"You put the kibosh on all the sunsets that ever came or went. You've got any girl I ever met beaten a mile. I guess I'm a bit weak on scenery, though," he ruefully admitted. "Scenery must have been above par when an economical Providence prepared estimates on me. There's not a speck of it in the inventory. I'd rather watch a bit of action—a big Mogul down there pulling a hundred heavy ears across the viaduct, or a pacer beating the record. Too bad—but what can't be cured, must be endured. Now, Nick Ross," he pursued, "loves sunsets. I found him sitting up there in his den the other evening, smoking and looking out the west window at Lake Huron, brooding on the evening omelette and trying to hatch a complete phonetoscope out of it. He'll be a great man some day if that thingumbob of his ever gets finished. There's times when he laughs and I like the fellow, and there's times when he looks as if he were going to write poetry, and then he gets my goat."

Laura, clasping her hands, stared into the sunset, herself brooding. Only two years ago, George's jovial banter had charmed her. And now—

Leaning from her rustic chair, she sought to pluck a pink briar rose from a bush blooming nearby. She pricked her finger on the thorns.

"Hold on, there. Why don't you give a fellow a chance?" Annisford, with a grin, intervened. He wrapped his handkerchief around the thorns, then gripping the stalk, with his sharp pocket-knife severed the blossom.

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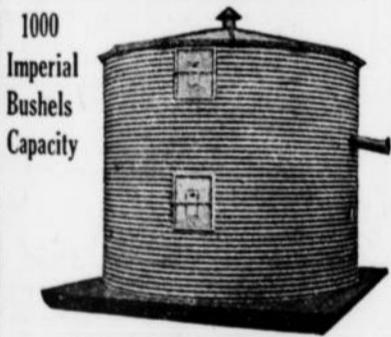
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"Thank you," she said.

Simultaneously, the thought came, irresistibly suggestive, that other men she had known would have gripped the bush with bare, brave fingers, and then sentimentally would have shown her the marks of the thorns.

She breathed the scent of the pale pink blossoms. The perfume hinted of worlds of sentiment wherein big, cheery, practical George Annisford had no place.

She heard the distant jangle of the telephone.

"That's Mr. Burnville, I suppose. He usually comes to the house."

Katie Sparrow appeared.

"Miss Winright."

"Who is it, Katie?"

"Please, it's Miss Sifton."

Laura went to the telephone. Miss Sifton had been her Sunday school teacher at St. George's, and one of her few close friends in the town. She was a little, bespectacled old maid who in these war times spent all her spare moments knitting.

She was palpably excited.

"Can't you come over, Laura? Right away. I've something important to tell you."

"Tell me over the telephone." Laura's curiosity, aroused, would brook no delay.

"I daren't. Those girls at Central are always snooping."

Laura hesitated. Burnville might come at any moment to report on the day's work.

"Come over yourself, Miss Sifton. I'll send the car for you."

"But—my knitting—"

"Bring your knitting."

Laura called Nick Ross. She wondered if he had again been brooding on the sunset, with that look which made prosaic Annisford think of a poet. She smiled at the thought, and gave her directions in a carefully common-place tone.

Within ten minutes Miss Fan Sifton was seated beside her on the porch, her busy needles clicking, Annisford teasing her mercilessly about Dog Rover's ailments. For many moments the little woman fought shy of her theme.

"Miss Adair," she said, as the nurse appeared, "is there anything you could give poor, dear Rover to put him out of his misery? The poor dog does suffer so!"

The nurse smiled ironically at this appeal to her talents. Laura Winright fretted.

Then Miss Sifton surprised her by leaping right to the heart of her subject.

"Laura Winright, do you believe in ghosts?"

"No. Why?"

"Because if there's such a thing as a ghost, I saw a ghost last night."

"A ghost?"

"Your father's ghost."

Annisford checked his exuberant whistle. Glory Adair gripped Laura's hand, encouragingly. For a moment there was no sound save the methodical click of the needles.

"Tell me, Miss Sifton," urged Laura.

The little woman coughed.

"Laura Winright, I could have sworn it was your father. Last night, you know, was moonlight. I was coming home from Harbor Park, toward nine o'clock, and passed Castle Sunset. I just glanced across the lawn toward the garage—you see that fringe of trees there, along the cliff—"

She pointed toward the cedars.

"Yes, yes," urged Laura, breathless.

"I saw someone stealing alongside those trees. For a while he kept close to the shadow. Then, of a sudden, he cut right across the lawn to the gate by the garage, I saw him in the moonlight. And then"—she paused, impressively—"then, thinks I, as sure as you're a saved woman, Fan Sifton, that man is—Adam Winright."

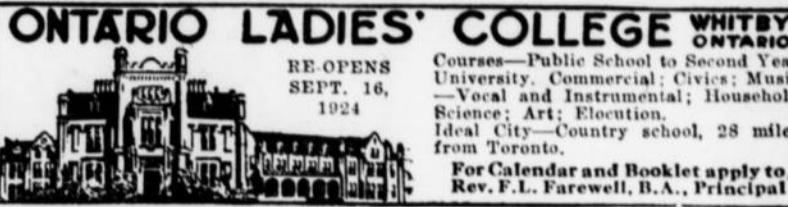
Laura shuddered.

"Nonsense," put in Annisford. "Fan Sifton, you were dreaming—or worse."

The intentness of the two young women checked his hilarity.

"But"—Glory spoke—"what made

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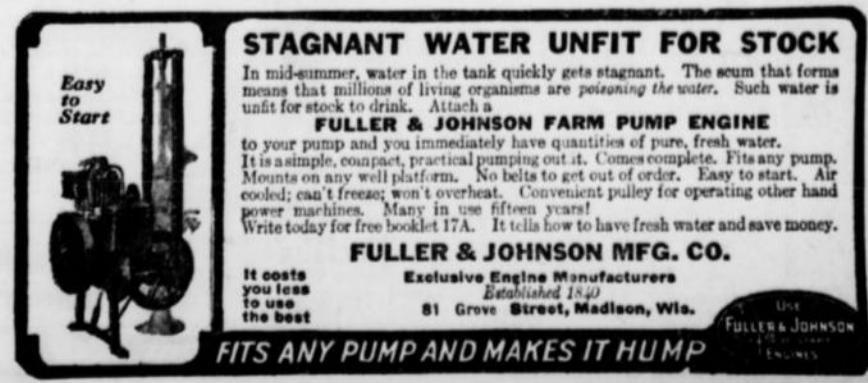
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you think of Mr. Winright? For, of course, it wasn't him."

"It was his living image." Her needles and her knitting lay now in Miss Sifton's lap; Laura saw her shiver, and from the lighted porch she peered across the darkening lawn.

"It was his living image," she repeated. "Many and many's the time I've seen him walking along that fringe of cedars, in the early morning and in the evening. You remember, Laura, it was his favorite walk?"

Laura nodded.

"And this man was just his height, as near as I could judge, and with a beard like his."

"Black?" interjected Glory.

"It did seem more like grey. He stood just a minute in the moonlight, and I couldn't be sure. It was more the stoop of his shoulders and the way he walked that seemed familiar."

Glory intervened again.

"Why didn't you tell us at once?"

"I thought it might be fancy," explained Miss Sifton. "I didn't want to alarm you for nothing. But, the more I thought of it, the more it seemed—"

She shivered into silence, and with

trembling fingers tried to resume her knitting. Annisford rose.

"I'll tell the police and have the chap pinched! Guess I'll go down to the yacht, now."

Laura watched him across the lawn toward the garage. She felt Glory Adair's fingers tighten upon hers. Click, click, went the needles, loud in the silence.

The sun had vanished. Shadows carpeted the lawn. The lake was a splash of sombre grey. Fanny Sifton, a tiny, frightened spectre beneath the porch light, was trembly dropping stitches.

"Oh!" she fairly screamed, as a step sounded on the walk. Then, with an apologetic laugh: "Why, Mr. Burnville, I thought you were a ghost."

"Perhaps we had better go in," suggested Laura.

Miss Sifton gathered up her knitting. Laura's glance questioned Burnville. He shook his head. The older woman missed this pantomime; her terrified glance was searching the distant shadows where she had seen Adam Winright.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" she shrilled in panic. "Oh! Oh!"

"What is it, Miss Sifton?" Laura, herself frightened, tried to quiet her.

"There! There he is!"

"Who?"

"Your father, Laura Winright."

An instant the girl stood rooted to the spot in horror. The fleeting hope shot through her that this was only a nervous woman's delusion. Then, far back among the cedars, she discerned a vague figure flitting to and fro. It came nearer. It stepped into the light.

Laura cried out. In place of fainting, though, her senses rallied to her aid.

"Glory! Mr. Burnville!"

She did not wait for them. She ran down the porch steps, and across the lawn. In her ears rang Miss Sifton's hysterical call to her to come back.

The tall, stooping, bearded figure in grey still went slinking along the cedar fringe. Laura felt her own heavy heart beats. Her breath came pantingly. She knew that in another minute she must collapse.

Still she ran.

She heard Burnville shouting to her.

"Here!" she cried. "Here he is!"

Laura plunged through a hedge, and found herself right upon the man in

grey. He sprang away from her, with a strange, whining cry. She gripped his sleeve. A moment they struggled. This was no ghost, she knew now, but flesh and blood. He did not strike, but with a fierce jerk wrenched himself free.

The girl gasped:

"Mr. Burnville. Run around the garage. Head him off."

Glory came up.

"He's right there," Laura panted.

"See."

The nurse took up the chase. Laura, sick and dizzy, slumped to her knees on the grass. She heard Burnville shouting, and Glory's answering halloo, and she tried to struggle up but could not. Then there was the sound of some one tearing through the undergrowth that clothed the face of the hill.

She sank her face in her hands, weeping hysterically.

"Miss Winright!"

Nick Ross came out of the shadows. He had a cigar between his teeth, but he tossed it aside. "What's the matter?" he demanded. "Are you ill?" He proffered his arm.

"It's—it's nothing at all."

"Laura Winright, you're prevaricating. Here. Let me help you back to the porch."

Then she realized for the first time how very weak she was. She crumpled, incontinently; and he caught her up. She had a vague sense of being carried in strong arms. Then she was lying on a settee on the porch, with Glory Adair bending over her. In the background stood Ross, his face anxious and perturbed.

"Did the man get away?" gasped Laura.

"We nearly had him, when Ross called us," said the nurse. "You'll be all right now. Don't worry. We'll have the man in grey inside a few hours, Mr. Burnville says."

Burnville came up.

"We'll get him." He was jubilant. "He's in town. I've seen him. That's all I want."

Laura struggled up.

"But why?" she demanded. "Why does he come back?"

Burnville gazed at her oddly. He coughed. The cough was plainly a warning. Laura saw the chauffeur, Ross, still standing in the background.

"Thank you, Ross," she said. "I'll be all right, now. You may go."

She felt, self-reproachfully, that she should have said more; that she should not have treated the man so like a common servant. What a pity he was just a servant!

Burnville listened intently to the chauffeur's retreating footsteps.

"Why?" repeated Laura.

"For one of two reasons," responded the detective. "He may be a man with a delusion, mentally unbalanced, unaccountable. Oh—he may have a very good reason for coming back. His work may not be finished."

(To be continued next week.)

Advertising—Ancient and Modern

That advertising is not strictly a modern art is proven by the inscriptions to be found on the walls of the uncovered streets of Pompeii, which are largely given over to announcements of athletic contests and to proclaiming the virtues and professions of various political candidates for office of one kind or another. The vacant walls of the houses are also made use of occasionally by lovers to proclaim their hearts' desire. For instance, "Marcellus loves Proenestina, and hath no relief from it." Among the amusement notices to be seen is one of a contest between a well-known gladiator and a wild beast, an animal hunt, and a contest between 20 pairs of gladiators. What a transformation has since taken place! Today, there is scarcely a single manufacturer who can afford to dispense with the printed word. And almost every person resorts to advertising at some time or another. What would the Ancients have thought of a farmer who advertised? We only wish we could show Marcellus a copy of any issue of The Guide where hundreds of progressive farmers tell the world that advertising is just as essential to farming as a business as it is to a manufacturer of marmalade.

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piped. Not one that I know of; still, women are doing it right along and will continue to do it.

Men simply do not believe in drudgery, and can you blame them? Why, a man even invented a safety razor in order to make that little operation of shaving simpler and easier for him.

Man invented the sewing machine and the electric washer, and, in fact, nearly all the household appliances that simplify work was invented by man.

It doesn't pay to be cross when you see a man sitting on a box whittling in an aimless fashion. Do not disturb him, perhaps he is working out some invention to make work easier, at least he is thinking. If more women did a little thinking their way through some of their problems instead of blindly working their way through, they would have far happier and fuller lives, and not only would they better themselves but their families would have the benefit as well.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Is Your Renewal Due?

If your renewal subscription to The Guide is now due, or expires this fall, you will receive a notice in this issue.

We are not in the habit of carrying subscriptions very long in arrears, and to avoid missing issues containing stories and articles in which you are interested, you should renew promptly. Use the renewal slip enclosed.

On Page 3 of this paper you will find an announcement of The Village Blacksmith butcher knife. This should make it worth your while to renew at once.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

A resolution passed recently by University local, asks the provincial government, in view of the poor crop prospects, to delay action in taking title to any lands under the Tax Recovery Act.

The annual convention of the Strathcona U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the U.F.A. Hall, Wetaskiwin, on Thursday and Friday, August 14 and 15.

The Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, which was to have been held at Barrhead, on July 16, was postponed on account of heavy rains, to August 14.

Manitoba

President Burnell Resigns

At a meeting of the executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in the Central office, on July 29, the following letter was received from Mr. Burnell, enclosing his resignation as president of the association:

"Winnipeg, Man.

"July 8, 1924.

"To the Board of Directors and Members of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

"For over 20 years I have been with you in the active work of the association, beginning as local secretary and holding in turn nearly every office in the gift of the organization. This has

given me great opportunities for service and an insight into the many problems facing my neighbor farmers throughout the province.

"I have learned to know many excellent men and women interested in the welfare of the people on the land, and have made friendships which I greatly prize. Therefore, it is not lightly or without due consideration that I have decided to resign as president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, but having been asked by the representatives of the 7,800 members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool to head their organization I feel that the building up and operation of a very much stronger pool in Manitoba as well as the operation of my farm will be a task sufficiently heavy. Moreover, I have always believed that the United Farmers in initiating their co-operative enterprises and in their political endeavors should keep the parent organization separate in order that the U.F.M. may always be in a position to offer advice or criticism to any of the organizations which it initiates.

"I hereby tender my resignation as president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and would ask that it take effect as early as the best interests of the association, and the convenience of the board of directors will permit. I hope to always remain a member, and will accord my successor every support possible. I hope the association under new leadership, may be very much strengthened in membership, and that the most cordial relationship may exist between the board of the U.F.M., who have accorded me such whole

hearted co-operation, and the directorate of the wheat pool.

"That the association in its special field may prosper, is my sincere hope.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed), COLIN H. BURNELL."

The executive accepted Mr. Burnell's resignation and it was decided that the vice-president, A. J. M. Poole, should be appointed acting president until the next general convention of the association.

Protest Rate Discrimination

The following resolution was passed by the executive at their meeting on July 29, and has been forwarded to the Dominion government and the Board of Railway Commissioners:

"That the executive of the U.F.M., acting on behalf of the organized farmers of Manitoba, protest in the strongest possible manner against the discrimination shown by the Canadian railways in their adjustment of railway freight rates, following the recent restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement governing rates in Western Canada, and declare the firm conviction that the railway commission created by parliament to regulate and govern freight rates in Canada should take appropriate action to abolish these discriminations decisively, and at once; and further that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and to the Dominion government with the request that the government take action if the Railway Commission does not."

NICKY SELLS LEMONADE

Much interest followed the recent announcement that Nicholas Nutt, of Dooville, was suffering from a severe headache caused by a frog. Naturally, this became a good deal of a mystery. How could a frog cause a headache? By kicking? No frog ever had a kick like that. By croaking? There was never a frog with a voice like that. These questions were flung at Nicholas, but he was very reluctant to tell of his experience. "The frog caused it," he would answer mysteriously, "but it was mostly the elephant's fault. He went to sleep." Thus he made himself a person of scientific interest. Medical men began to discuss his case and eventually the physicians' society of Dooville requested Old Doc Sawbones to make an investigation and a report. This wise old fellow went about his work slyly, and, with a little help from Flannelfeet, the Cop, finally pieced the whole story together. It all happened one very hot day when Nicky and Tiny went into the lemonade business. Business wasn't so very good and Nicholas left Tiny in charge of the stand while he went away to eat. The elephant, as usual, went to sleep. Along came a little Doo Dad, hot and thirsty, and seeing no one on guard, he drank his fill of lemonade. Then, thinking to turn a robbery into a fair exchange, he dropped a frog into the lemonade and went his way. And Tiny snored on. In the meantime, Nicky had met Flannelfeet and had invited him to come and drink some lemonade. "That certainly will taste good," said the cop. "I'm nearly dead with heat." Nicky praised the lemonade, saying, "This is the finest, the sweetest, the purest, the cleanest—". Out sprang the frog, into the officer's face, and the next instant in a rage, he had thrust the lemonade jar down hard on Nicky's innocent head. "A clear case of Cause and Effect!" Doc Sawbones said in his report. "If the frog hadn't jumped out, the officer would not have hit Nicky with the jar, and he would never have had the headache."



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The Grain Growers' Guide

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Farm Lands Wanted

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57 VICTORIA ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Session at Ottawa

Continued from Page 7

party, and is bitterly opposed by the Conservatives, who above all stand to lose by the application of such a principle. It was frankly rumored that, in the event of the measure passing the elective lower chamber, it would be summarily killed in the non-elective upper chamber. Inasmuch as there had already been a considerable massacre in the Senate of bills which had passed the Commons, the government apparently decided to postpone the bringing down of the amendment to the Electoral Act until next session.

Senate Kills Measures

In the latter regard not the least important of the developments of the past session has been the clash which has occurred between the lower elective and the upper appointive chambers of parliament, a clash which culminated on the last day of the session with the announcement by Premier King that, next session, the government would take steps to curb the powers of the Senate with respect to its veto on legislation. The classics have it that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." It would appear that a certain degree of political insanity was either inherent in, or instilled into the Upper House during the session just completed, and that the members thereof invited destruction. During the preceding session that venerable body killed outright the bill for Canadian National branch lines and extensions. The program, at the session just closed, was presented in the form of 26 separate bills, involving an expenditure of

The Grain Growers' Guide
\$28,000,000. After having gratuitously insulted Sir Henry Thornton, and the management of the Canadian Nationals by insisting that Canadian Pacific representatives be called to "pass upon" the measures submitted, the Senate undertook to kill seven of the bills outright, and to amend certain others in a manner objectionable to the management. Among the seven bills killed were five providing for much-needed extensions in Saskatchewan, namely the Radville, Lloydminster, Nipawin, Kelvinton, and Turtleford branches.

Other measures interfered with by the non-elective body of parliament after they had been passed by the elective body included the bill for the distribution of the Soldiers' Canteen Fund, the bill to extend Soldiers' Pensions, the bill to ratify a treaty with Finland, and other measures of a more or less important character.

The Progressive Split

The Progressives generally have done yeoman service for their constituents during the three sessions of the present parliament. But there is an element which believes that there must be no let-up in the demand for further and more radical reforms; hence the formation of the new group of ten, dubbed by some the "aggressives" and by others the "bronchos," during the session just passed. This group is an offshoot of the parent Progressive group and comprises the radical members of the party. So far they have neither leader nor whip, and do not hold caucus, but, during the latter days of the session, they pressed the pace to a very considerable degree, and gave the disciplinarians of the official parties food for thought. At the end of the session there were distinct rumors of probable further accessions to their ranks; these did not however materialize. But there is a very general feeling that the challenge of the new group calls for the holding of a national convention at a very early date for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the question of leadership, and policy, and of readjusting the original platform of the Progressives to present day needs and demands.

Leadership in the Progressive party carries with it no special emolument, and but little glory. Robert Forke of Brandon, has filled the position with dignity, moderation, and distinction ever since he took it over. He has a reputation among all parties for honesty of purpose, and uprightness of ideals. And among all the members of his party, or those of the dissenting group, it is difficult to select one who could fill the position more acceptably, or rule the party more harmoniously. There is talk of bringing in an outstanding outside man, and some regret is expressed that A. R. MacMaster, of Brome, was not commandeered before he returned to the Liberal party. But the general consensus of opinion when the session closed was that the best method for the healing of present cleavages was the calling of a national convention.

Church Union Bill

Among the important and most controversial measures of the session was the bill to incorporate the Union Church of Canada. Two weeks were spent in the Private Bills Committee hearing statements from opposing sides, and nearly two months were consumed before the bill was back again in the House. Practically the only important amendment to the bill as originally submitted was that passed in the Senate, and accepted by the House, providing in the case of non-concurring congregations for a distributed vote covering a period of two weeks.

Advocates of the Hudson Bay route forced the House to sit very late indeed during one of the latter days of the session, but failed to secure from the government any definite assurance as to when the road would be completed.

That Distant Market

Continued from Page 8
good friends in R. H. Ennismore, inspector of the Dominion Poultry Marketing Branch, and in Cormie. Indeed, Cormie's men have been culling flocks in this neighborhood for four years now, and they are well above the average of the province as a result. That provided the foundation for a profitable local poultry industry."

This is a country of distances. Miles

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Child Labor

Sylvester Clutter's little lad saves many dollars for his dad, one-half a hired man's pay; he's only ten or twelve years old, yet rises early. I am told, sometimes at break of day! Exalted on a sulky seat with small and dangling little feet, he drives a three-horse team; he's not as big, it seems to me, as twenty-nine cents worth of tea or two full pints of cream! "How do you like your job?" said I, one day when I was passing by. "Do you enjoy the trick?" "It's awful hard some days," he said, "Sometimes I wish that I were dead I get so tired and sick! The other day I went to sleep and then I tumbled in a heap. I fell behind the plow. Gosh, I got whipped an awful sight! Of course, I know it wasn't right, but could I help it, now? Some days Ned Smith goes by to swim, and gee, I'd like to go with him, but that is wrong of course; yet it's not every boy. I know, could make a plow like this one go and drive a frisky horse!" "That boy," I told my wife that day, "is wearing half his life away! Sylvester is a skater! He has a cheap and stingy plan to save the wages of a man, and so is tempting fate! Some day that child will drop asleep, and—gosh, it makes my marrow creep and makes the tremors run! I hate like sin to interfere since Clutter is a neighbor here, yet something must be done!"

and miles and many middlemen separate producers and consumers. You can't bring them to the same bargain table in a highly organized society, but co-operative marketing will bridge over some mighty big gaps and bring them within hailing distance of one another. Ask the men at Red Deer.

The Wheat Pools

Plans for the single central selling agency for the wheat pools of the three prairie provinces were completed at a meeting of representatives from the board of directors of the three pools at Regina, July 28 and 29. Each of the pools will have three directors on the board of the central selling agency. The representatives of the Saskatchewan pool are A. J. McPhail, R. S. Dundas, E. B. Ramsay; for Manitoba, C. H. Burnell, R. F. Chapman, S. Gillie. As Alberta will be electing a new board of directors, the following will represent the Alberta pool temporarily: H. W. Wood, H. MacPherson, Mr. Mangels. A temporary committee was also appointed to complete the details of organization, the committee being, C. H. Burnell, R. S. Dundas and W. J. Jackman, representing Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively.

The agreement for the central selling agency was drafted and signed at Regina, on July 29, and application for incorporation under a Dominion charter has been made to Ottawa. The office of the central selling agency will be in Winnipeg. The directors have under

consideration the names of several experienced grain men for the position of manager of the central selling agency and announcement in this connection is expected shortly.

Manitoba Appoints Manager

R. M. Mahoney, assistant general manager of the Home Grain Company, was appointed manager of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, at a meeting of the executive on July 31. Mr. Mahoney, who is 34 years of age, was reared on a farm in Pipestone Co., Minn. He went to work in a country elevator at the age of 15, and with one brief interval has been engaged in the grain trade ever since. In 1910, he came to Canada, engaging with the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company at Carmangay, Alta. In 1913, he went with the International Harvester Company, Lethbridge branch, as travelling auditor. Next year he returned to the grain trade, engaging with the Home Grain Company Ltd. He was appointed western manager of that company in 1916 and in 1923 he was advanced to the position of assistant general manager at Winnipeg, which position he has resigned to accept that of manager of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Mahoney served for about five years on the Grain Survey Board under the Board of Railway Commissioners, and he was also president of the Calgary Grain Exchange for two years.

Mr. Mahoney will proceed at once with the necessary organization for the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 2, 1924.

WHEAT—With more favorable crop reports received during the week, prices have shown a little easier tendency. Rains have been general throughout the West, and prospects have improved greatly. The rust menace in southern Manitoba has been held in check by the continued cool weather, and with a continuation of favorable weather for another week or ten days, the danger of damage from this source will have passed. There has been considerable profit-taking in evidence during the last day or two by holders of long wheat, but the buying from overseas has been sufficient to pretty well take care of all offerings. The cash market is very firm, with the one northern especially in good demand at a premium of 11 cents over October.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have acted in sympathy with wheat and have declined considerably from the high point early in the week. There has been a fairly large volume of trade, and fluctuations have been wide. The cash demand for all grades of barley has improved, but offerings are light and business is therefore curtailed. Oats also in good demand at unchanged spreads.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July 28	Aug. 2, inclusive.	Week Ago	Year Ago
	28	29	30	31
Wheat—				
Oct.	144	142	138	140
Dec.	138	136	133	135
May	141	139	137	139
Oats—				
Oct.	58	56	54	55
Dec.	56	54	52	53
May	59	57	55	56
Barley—				
Oct.	88	84	82	83
Dec.	84	80	78	79
May	84	84	79	81
Flax—				
Oct.	230	227	223	226
Dec.	224	220	217	220
May	229	226	223	225
Rye—				
Oct.	98	96	92	94
Dec.	96	94	92	94
May	99	99	95	96

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending August 1, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,524; hogs, 4,278; sheep, 766. Last week: Cattle, 5,402; hogs, 3,366; sheep, 227.

Livestock receipts on this market during the past week are about in line with the previous one, the market showing a stronger undertone following the reports of a more active trade on outside markets. Drought conditions in the West continue to force a great number of very unfinished cattle on the market and it would look to us as a most opportune time for those who have feed and accommodation to purchase feeder cattle under present conditions. There is quite a strong demand for some really well-finished butcher cattle as there are very few of these coming. Choice grain-fed steers will bring up to 6½c, grass fed 4½c to 5½c, with common butcher steers at from 3c to 4c. There is a good active demand for breed stockers and feeders. Plain and horned feeders continue slow and draggy. The calf market also shows some improvement, top veals bringing up to 5½c with the majority around 3½c to 4½c. Plain calves and also thin cows with calves at foot continue almost unsaleable.

The hog market has shown considerable strength during the past week, advancing from 8c to 9c, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

The sheep and lamb market also shows a little improvement, top lambs can be quoted at from 12c to 12½c, with medium to good qualities at from 10c to 11c. Lightweight butcher sheep from 5c to 6c, medium qualities from 4c to 5c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.25 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers.....	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders.....	2.75 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	2.50 to 3.50
Cutter cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows.....	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed August 1, as follows: October, 1d lower, at 11s 5½d; December, 1d lower, at 11s 5d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c higher, at 84.40. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.51; December, \$1.50.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, 1.37½ to 1.40½; No. 1 northern, 1.35½ to 1.40½; No. 2 dark northern, 1.34½ to 1.38½; No. 3 dark northern, 1.32½ to 1.35½; No. 3 northern, 1.29½ to 1.34½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, 1.36½ to 1.44½; No. 1 hard, 1.31½ to 1.42½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, 1.32½ to 1.35½; No. 1 hard, 1.30½ to 1.33½; No. 1 amber durum, 1.28 to 1.31; No. 1 durum, 1.26 to 1.27; No. 2 amber durum, 1.27 to 1.29; No. 2 durum, 1.25 to 1.26; No. 3 amber durum, 1.26 to 1.27; No. 3 durum, 1.23 to 1.25. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 1.07 to 1.08; No. 3 yellow, 1.05½ to 1.06½; No. 2 mixed, 1.04 to 1.06; No. 3 mixed, 1.02½ to 1.03½. Oats—No. 2 white, 52½c to 53½c; No. 3 white, 51½c to 52½c; No. 4 white, 49½c to 51½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 77c to 79c; medium to good, 71c to 76c; lower

CREAM SHIPPERS!

Here is a cream receiving combination arranged

so that you may get better service
IT GUARANTEES YOU

Prompt Returns

Less Cost

MORE PROFIT

Ship to the Nearest Point and Save Express Charges

Write for Shipping Tags From Either Office

HIGHEST CASH RETURNS
from
CITY DAIRY STANDARD DAIRIES
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Everywhere!

BRIER



1/2 lb. Tin 80¢
The Economy Buy
Also 15¢ & 20¢
Packages



Plug { 15¢
" { 20¢
" { 80¢

For Generations the Favorite Smoking Tobacco of More Men Everywhere Than Any Other Brand

Choice light veal calves..... 4.50 to 5.50
Choice heavy calves..... 3.50 to 4.00
Common calves..... 2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves..... 3.00 to 3.50

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts in the yards today consisted of 67 cattle, 37 calves, 789 hogs and 231 sheep.

Quotations: Butcher steers, fair to good, 84.00; heifers, medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, medium to good, \$2.75 to \$3.25; calves, good, \$4.65 to \$5.25; stocker steers, \$2.50 to 3.25. Hogs, thick smooths, \$8.50; select bacon, \$9.35. Lambs, medium, \$10.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm on account of Eastern demand. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras 27c to 27½c, firsts 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 19½c. Poultry: Live broilers 20c to 22c, fowl 12c to 14c, ducks 10c to 12c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW

Eggs: Receipts extremely light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c to 22c, firsts 19c to 20c, seconds 13c to 15c. The North Battleford section reports a slight falling off in the egg supply. Poultry: Very small movement in poultry, live broilers 23c, fowl 10c to 12c per lb.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
July 28 to Aug. 2, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Fd	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 28.....	56	55	54½	53	51	50	84½	83	82½	241	237	210
29.....	54	53	52	49	47	45	80	79	77	237	231	93
30.....	52	50	49	47	45	43	80	77	77	235	231	89
31.....	53	51	51	50	48	46	81	79	78	234	227	91
Aug. 1.....	52	50	49	47	45	43	80	78	78	229	225	90
2.....	54	52	52	51	49	48	84	81	80	232	228	91
Week Ago.....	56	54	54	53	51	52	87	83	82	244	240	91
Year Ago.....	43	41	41	39	38	38	50½	49	46	46	220	189

Be

"Who is she?" asks the stag line



Learn now the simple secret of her charm;
THEN—*attain* it in this way

We study her, this girl who seems to make wallflowers of us all. Is she clever? Is she brilliant? We feign indifference to hide the envy we feel. Yet—to be in her place if only for an hour!

WHEREVER we go, there is always such a girl. She is no prettier, no wittier than hundreds of others that we've known. But hers the simple wisdom of attaining, then keeping that schoolgirl complexion—the charm that never fails.

The means are simple, as millions will tell you, just soap and water; the balmy lather of palm and olive oils as scientifically saponified in Palmolive.

Do this just to see what a single week will do

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. If you do, they clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. Then repeat both the washing and rinsing. If your skin is inclined to dryness, apply just a touch of good cold cream—that is all.

Do this regularly, and particularly before retiring. Watch the results.

The world's most simple beauty treatment

Thus in a simple manner, millions since the days of Cleopatra have found beauty and charm.

No medicaments are necessary. Just remove the day's accumulations of dirt, oil and perspiration, cleanse the pores, and Nature will be kind to you. Your skin will be of fine texture. Your color will be good. Wrinkles will not be the problem as the years advance.

Avoid this mistake

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, or represented as of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive. The Palmolive habit will keep that schoolgirl complexion.

And it costs but 10c the cake! So little that millions let it do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake today. Note the difference just one week makes.

Palm and olive oils
—nothing else—
give nature's green
color to Palmolite
Soap.

Volume and
efficiency produce
25c quality
for only

10c

Made in Canada



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